The Outlook

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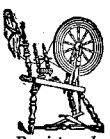

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The Outlook

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905

The President on Railroad Control

It is evident that those who believe in government regulation of railroad rates have a long and difficult conflict before them; but it is also evident that this conflict will not be abandoned by them. The sedulously circulated rumor that the President is prepared to accept what the Senate is prepared to offer—some legislation against the private car and personal rate discrimination—evidently reached him during his vacation, for almost his first after-vacation speech, that at Denver on May 9, was a vigorous repudiation of this rumor. Two or three sentences from this speech must suffice here to illustrate his spirit and exemplify the principles for which he stands. The italics are ours. "I want to say a word as to a Governmental policy in which I feel that this whole country ought to take a great interest, and which is itself but part of a general policy into which I think our Government must go. I speak of the policy of extending the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and of giving them particularly the power to fix rates, and to have the rates that they fix *go into effect practically at once*. . . . We see railways grow up, each of which is controlled by a single corporation or individual, sometimes several of them being controlled in combination by corporations or by a few individuals. When such is the case, in my judgment it is absolutely necessary that the *Nation—for the State cannot possibly do it—should assume a supervisory and regulatory function over the great corporations which practically control the highways of commerce.*" Almost simultaneous with this speech was one by Secretary Taft at the International Railway Congress, and it was similar in effect. He said:

> The law now is, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that first a commission and then the courts may decide whether a particular rate is reasonable or unreasonable. Now, in fixing that, in the very mental process in determining whether a rate is reasonable or unreasonable, one has got to fix what is a maximum rate. As I understand it, what is proposed is only that in litigated cases a commission shall be constituted that shall fix a maximum rate; in other words, to go through the same process it now goes through to determine what is a reasonable rate. What I am strongly in favor of, though, is that we shall have a body that shall decide things and that shall fix things, and that those things shall be decided within a reasonable time finally by the courts.

We believe that the country is with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, and that if the question whether Government shall have power to regulate the rates upon the highways of the Nation or whether the railroads shall be run as a private business is run, should be put before the country, the majority in favor of Government regulation would be even greater than that cast for Mr. Roosevelt at the last Presidential election. Quite as important as the general statements of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft is the more specific opinion of the Attorney-General respecting the power of Congress in this matter, important because it indicates very clearly within what limits and by what methods that power may be exercised. Of that opinion we have given some account in another column.

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The Chicago Strike

The most important feature in the history of the Chicago teamsters' strike last week was the interview in Chicago on Wednesday which President Roosevelt gave to Mr. Shea, President of the Teamsters' Union, and his colleagues. Mr. Shea presented to President Roosevelt an appeal in behalf of the trades-unions involved in the strike, denouncing in unmeasured terms any use of Federal troops to preserve law and order, and calling upon the President in somewhat rhetorical and excited language to refrain

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from ordering out the soldiers of the regular army, even if the officials should ask him to do so. The President met this appeal in his characteristic outspoken and courageous manner, In a kindly spirit, but very frankly, he criticised the "unfortunate phrasing of the document." He said:

> I have not been called upon to interfere in any way, but you must not misunderstand my attitude. In every effort of Mayor Dunne to prevent violence by mobs or individuals, to see that the laws are obeyed and that order is preserved, he has the hearty support of the President of the United States—and in my judgment he should have that of every good citizen of the United States. . . . I am a believer in unions. I am an honorary member of one union. But the union must obey the law, just as the corporation must obey the law; just as every man, rich or poor, must obey the law. As yet no action whatever has been called for by me, and most certainly if action is called for by me I shall try to do exact justice under the law to every man, so far as I have power. But the first essential is the preservation of law and order, the suppression of violence by mobs or individuals.

With these ringing words every patriotic citizen and every real friend of the trades-unions ought heartily to agree. At a banquet given to him by the Iroquois Club the same evening the President deprecated class spirit. "This Government," he said, "is not and never shall be the government of a plutocracy. This Government is not and never shall be the government of a mob." Those immediately responsible for dealing with a local situation, the President said, must first exhaust every effort before a call is made upon any outside body. "But," he added, "if ever the need arises, back of the city stands the State, and back of the State stands the Nation." These utterances of President Roosevelt evidently had their effect, for last week there were fewer manifestations of violence than during the week preceding. Wagons continued to travel through the streets accompanied by police. In one instance a strike sympathizer was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff for attacking a non-union driver. The chief of police gave orders that policemen should ride on the wagons where convenient to do so. A delegation of labor leaders called on Mayor Dunne to protest against this order, but the Mayor sustained the action of the police chief. It appeared at the close of last week that the employing interests were getting the best of the contest. Much fear was manifested, however, that the strike would spread. Many team-owners were occupying what they termed a "neutral" position. That is, they were not requiring their drivers to make deliveries to boycotted concerns. Naturally, the employing interests engaged in the contest resented this attitude on the part of a large body of team-owners, and pressure was brought to bear to compel a change. On Saturday last these team-owners sent a delegation to the teamsters asking that they make deliveries in future wherever sent. The teamsters' district council at a meeting Saturday evening opposed the proposition, and declared that the attempt of the team-owners to force the issue would result in the extension of the strike to nearly all the union teamsters in the city. In consequence, there was great apprehension that the situation might become worse. The teamsters' council passed resolutions of confidence in President Shea, and practically authorized him to continue to manage the strike as he had been doing. The commission appointed by the Mayor to investigate the strike, consisting of Professor Graham Taylor, T. K. Webster, and W. C. Boyden, suspended its activities indefinitely because of lack of power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The employing interests refused to recognize the commission at all, and the labor men declined to appear unless all sessions of the commission should be public. It is unfortunate in some respects that there could not have been a thoroughgoing investigation for the enlightenment of the public, for there seem to be many things back of this contest that do not appear upon the surface, especially the intimation of corruption on the part of labor leaders involved in the controversy. The State arbitration law was amended by the Legislature of Illinois four years ago to give to an arbitration board the power to make inquiries in just such instances, and this body would have the power to compel witnesses to testify. It

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is difficult to understand why the State board did not undertake this inquiry, or why the Mayor, instead of appointing his unofficial commission, did not make a demand upon the State board that it should conduct the inquiry.

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A Native American Exclusion Case

We have refrained from commenting on the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the widely reported case of the expatriated Chinaman, Ju Toy, until we could obtain the full opinion of the Court and give to our readers with accuracy both the facts and the principles involved. The facts are as follows: Ju Toy, by race a Chinaman, arrived at San Francisco from China by steamer, and was refused permission to land. He claimed to have been born in the United States, and to be therefore a citizen of the United States, to which he was returning after a visit abroad. The Chinese Exclusion Act provides that the officials shall take suitable means to prevent communication by the Chinese immigrant with any person other than the United States officials, and that the examination required to determine his right to land shall be private, "in the presence of Government officials and such witness or witnesses only as the examining officer shall designate." If his admission is refused, he may appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and in that case his counsel may "examine but not make copies of the evidence upon which the excluding decision is based." Ju Toy was excluded; he appealed; and the exclusion was affirmed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, presumably upon copies of the evidence taken before the local officer at San Francisco. Ju Toy then sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The question whether he was born in the United States, and therefore a citizen thereof, was referred by the United States Court to a referee to take evidence and report; he did so, and reported in the affirmative. Since this was a judicial inquiry and the other was not, it must be assumed that, as matter of fact, Ju Toy is a citizen of the United States. And it is also considered as matter of law that the Chinese Exclusion Act does not apply to citizens of the United States. The rules adopted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor provide in explicit terms that "if the Chinese person has been born in the United States, neither the Immigration Acts nor the Chinese Exclusion Acts . . . apply to such person." To the same effect are decisions of the courts. Ju Toy, although proved by judicial inquiry before a Federal Court to be a citizen of the United States, has nevertheless been deported, because the Supreme Court of the United States holds that on the question whether an incoming immigrant is a citizen or not, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is final, and from it no appeal lies to the courts. The reasons on which this decision is based are thus stated by Mr. Justice Holmes, who gave the opinion of the Court: "It is established, as we have said, that the [Exclusion] act purports to make the decision of the department final, whatever the ground on which the right to enter the country is claimed—as well when it is citizenship as when it is domicil and the belonging to a class excepted from the exclusion acts. . . . The petititioner, although physically within our boundaries, is to be regarded as if he had been stopped at the limit of our jurisdiction and kept there while his right to enter was under debate. If, for the purpose of argument, we assume that the Fifth Amendment applies to him, and that to deny entrance to a citizen is to deprive him of liberty, we nevertheless are of the opinion that, with regard to him, due process of law does not require a judicial trial."

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An Appalling Decision

The Outlook always hesitates to criticise judicial decisions, most of all when they are rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. But, without disrespect to this tribunal, we may make our own the words of Mr. Justice Brewer in his dissenting opinion: "Such a decision is to my mind appalling." Under this rule of law, if any citizen of the United States ventures to travel abroad, his right to return to his native land depends on the decision of an administration officer

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from whose decision there is no appeal. The immigration inspector has only to declare that he is a Chinaman, or, by a parity of reasoning, if he is an immigrant from any other country, that he has a contagious disease, or lacks sufficient money, or entertains the opinions of an Anarchist, and he is debarred. However false the accusation, the accused can have nothing approximating a trial. If the accusation is that he is a Chinaman, the examination is in secret and with only such witnesses as the officer designates. Proof of citizenship, however conclusive, is of no avail, for he is not permitted to present it to any judicial tribunal. De Tocqueville years ago marked as a distinction between the French and the Anglo-Saxon people that the Frenchman was willing to fight for his own liberty only, while to the Anglo-Saxon the liberty of his neighbor was dear no less than his own. It is in accordance with this principle that The Outlook takes up the case of this Chinaman and urges each reader to regard it as though it were the case of his immediate neighbor. Again we make Mr. Justice Brewer's language our own: "I cannot believe that Congress intended to provide that a citizen, simply because he belongs to an obnoxious race, can be deprived of all the liberty and protection which the Constitution guarantees, and if it did so intend, I do not believe that it has the power to do so." The Supreme Court has decided otherwise, and the decision is the law of the land unless and until it is reversed. But Congress can make and Congress ought to make the law different at its next session. No more imperative duty lies upon it than to provide for a right of appeal to the courts from the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in every immigration case in which the question of the citizenship of the alleged immigrant is involved.

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The Gas Situation in Philadelphia

The public outcry over the proposed extension of the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works for seventy-five years seems to have halted temporarily the execution of the plans. Mr. Durham, the boss, had stated that the lease would be passed on May 4, but action was postponed for several weeks, so to that extent the protests of the people have proved effective. Moreover, Mr. Durham, who had gone to Hot Springs, was summoned back to the city, and Mayor Weaver, who was away in the West with a pleasure party, returned, and in a message to Councils declared his opposition to the proposed extension, showing how improvident it was and that it was unnecessary, as the city could borrow the $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 now needed for contemplated improvements without exceeding the debt limit. Thus far, however, only two Select Councilmen out of forty-two, and six Common Councilmen out of about ninety (on the new reduced basis of representation), have declared their intention to vote against the extension. If all the rest should prove amenable to the machine's lash, as many seem to think likely, then there will be a sufficient number of votes to overcome the Mayor's veto. The protests of the people have been manifested in largely attended mass-meetings, in the columns of the newspapers (every one of which, with a single exception, has declared its opposition), in the resolutions of conservative business bodies like the ancient Board of Trade and the new Trades' League, not to mention labor unions and miscellaneous bodies of various description. The most striking feature of the campaign thus far has been the exposure by Mr. Robert Dornan, a prominent and wealthy carpet manufacturer, of some of the facts about the passage of the original lease to the United Gas Improvement Company in 1897. He declares in an affidavit (which was read at the Academy of Music mass-meeting) that he was a member of a syndicate, the Ridgway Syndicate, which put in a competing bid in 1897, and that almost immediately after the bid was made it was requested to send a representative to confer with Thomas Dolan, representing the United Gas Improvement Company, and that after several conferences "an agreement was entered into by which, in return for a withdrawal of the Ridgway Syndicate bid, a sum of money amounting to $10,000 was to be paid to each member of that syndicate, together with

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further public valuable consideration in the privilege of submitting a large number of bonds to be sold at a price much below their value." This agreement was carried out, and the money paid over to the members of the Ridgway syndicate, with the exception of Mr. Dornan and Mr. Stinson. This exposure has been met with denials, but thus far not one of those implicated has sued Mr. Dornan for criminal or civil libel, as they would be entitled to do if his story were false. It has generally been understood that the original lease was tainted with sharp if not fraudulent practices, and Mr. Dornan's straightforward story indicates that these impressions are well founded. The present lease may be terminated in 1908, and will expire in 1927. The new lease extends the term to 1980. Under the present lease, according to President Dolan's original estimate, the city will have received in 1927 $36,320,000, or, according to Councilman Wilson H. Brown, who was against the 1927 lease and is against the present lease, $48,714,500. Under the proposed lease the city is to receive $1,000,000 in thirty days, $11,000,000 by December 15, 1905, $6,500,000 by December 15, 1906, and $6,500,000 by December 15, 1907, or a total of $25,000,000. Under the present lease it is possible for consumers to get gas at reduced rates if the city is willing to forego its profits. Under the new lease the price remains at one dollar per thousand, unless the company voluntarily reduces the price to ninety cents. The disparity between the two leases is so great that one would think that no discussion was necessary, and yet we are informed that the proposed lease has very substantial prospects of passing. The query naturally arises, Would such a prospect be possible anywhere else than in Philadelphia?

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The International Railway Congress

Much more than honor to the American railroad world was conferred on the United States when, at the Paris meeting of the International Railway Congress in 1900, the Congress accepted the invitation of the American Railroad Association that the meeting in 1905 should be held at Washington. The previous meetings had been held at Brussels in 1885—when the Congress came into existence as an outcome of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of railways in Belgium—in 1887 at Milan, in 1889 at Paris, in 1892 at St. Petersburg, and in 1895 at London. It was only at the London meeting that American railroad men began to identify themselves with the Congress and with the work which goes on under its auspices between one Congress and the next. Before that time they had held aloof, but they were so impressed with the world-wide usefulness of the Congress that Colonel Haines and his colleagues of the American Railroad Association came back from London in 1895 determined that the Congress should meet in 1905 in this country. The invitation of the American Association was accordingly tendered to the Congress at the Paris meeting in 1900, and was promptly accepted. Honor was then done to the American railroad world; but in honoring the railroad men a real service was at the same time done to the United States, as, consequent upon the meeting at Washington and the tours which followed, railroad experts from all quarters of the globe have been made acquainted with American railway achievement, with the best and most adaptable features of American railway equipment, and with the science and economy of railway transportation as it has been developed in this country. This will all tell advantageously for American trade, and it will also open out new fields of remunerative work for men who have been trained in American railroad methods and practices. It was one of the objects, perhaps the chief object, of the American Railroad Association in inviting the Congress to Washington and in organizing the Railroad Appliances Exhibition and the tours for visiting members of the Congress, to make American railroad achievement widely known among railroad experts of the Old World; and from this, as well as from other points of view, the Congress at Washington was a complete success. The railroad world had hitherto seen nothing like it, for the

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attendance was much larger, more cosmopolitan, and more representative than at any of the six preceding Congresses. Between three and four hundred American railroad men were in attendance during the Congress, which lasted from May 4 to May 13, while as regards delegates from oversea, these numbered three hundred and twenty, and included representatives from every country in the world, no matter how small, that is possessed of anything in the way of railways worth describing as a railway system. In addition to the large delegation of American railroad men, most of whom were thus brought into actual touch with the Railway Congress for the first time, Germany, also for the first time, was adequately represented in the Congress; while at no previous Congress were there so many delegates from Great Britain and from British colonies. In all British colonies except Canada the railways are owned by the State, and it is doubtful whether at any Colonial conference held in London there were more Colonial railway men in attendance than there were at Washington—most of them, as has been said, representing State-owned railways.

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The Work of the Congress

There were five sections of the Congress, and in all more than sixty section meetings were held at Washington, each section devoting itself throughout the Congress to a particular department of railway economy. The papers were from experts. The discussion was also by experts, and many of the subjects, especially in the Locomotive and Equipment Section, were of a highly technical character. But there was scarcely a single meeting of a section which did not develop some point of popular interest, especially to a traveling people like those of the United States. Take the question of State ownership of railroads, for example. It came out in one section that the tendency all over Europe is toward State ownership and control, while as regards British colonies there was testimony to this tendency in the presence of the representatives of the Central South African Railways, which, with British possession of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, ceased to be company-owned railways, and, like those of the sister colonies of Cape Colony and Natal, passed into Government possession and have since been operated by the Government at Pretoria. The discussion in another section of railway rates was also full of popular interest, particularly at a time when President Roosevelt and several of his colleagues of the Cabinet have committed themselves to some measure of Government control of railroad rates. The reports on this subject to the Congress, and the discussions which ensued on them, brought out the fact that American railroads have much more freedom in rate-making than in most European countries. American railroad managers have a much freer hand, for instance, than railway managers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, who in making rates have to keep within the lines of the settlement of rates which was effected by Parliament in 1891, and still further stereotyped by the Act of 1893 which prevents any increase in a rate once established. English railway managers complained of these restrictions, especially of those which prevent them from competing for waterborne traffic. Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central, was questioned on these points by Mr. Rendell, of the Great Western Railway Company of England—a company which has to meet much competition from coastwise steamers, as its line runs from the South Wales ports and Bristol and Gloucester to Reading and London. Mr. Fish explained that the American rate system was characterized by an elasticity which enabled railroad managers to meet such conditions as Mr. Rendell had described. The section, in its recommendations to the International Congress, did not overlook the fact that discriminations and undue preferences are liable to be made when there is no government oversight. It urged, however, that, after due precautions had been taken to prevent these abuses, as much freedom as possible should be conceded to railroad managers in rate-making, on the ground that it was only by such elasticity that traffic

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could be developed to the fullest extent and territories traversed by railways most adequately served.

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Labor and Railways Labor regulations in the interest of public safety occupied another of the sections for a full day, expert reports being submitted which covered the United States and all the larger European countries. In these it was again brought out that American railways have more freedom than English and Continental railroads. Federal legislation does not touch hours of railroad men, and only a few States—they were not named in the report—have laws in line with the Board of Trade regulations in Great Britain for preventing trainmen and signalmen from being subjected to a strain which may result in danger to the traveling public. The sense of the section was in favor of these regulations. At any rate, there was no condemnation of the British and Continental regulations for the prevention of overworking of railway employees; but here again, as on the rate question, the plea of the railway managers was that as much elasticity as was possible should characterize all statutes and regulations designed to prevent too long hours for men engaged in the actual operation of railroads. The ground of the plea in this case was the peculiar exigency of railroad work. Only some of the main features of the full week's work of the sections can be indicated here; but it may be added that, when the Congress came to an end, there was scarcely a phase of railway development or economy which had not been under discussion and debated from every conceivable point of view—American and European. There were many ladies at the Congress, and for them there was a social programme nearly as full as that arranged for the Congress itself. Washington is increasingly becoming the scene of great cosmopolitan gatherings. Up to the present it is doubtful, however, whether it has had a more comprehensively interesting or more important cosmopolitan convention than that of the 1905 meeting of the International Railway Congress. The display in the Transportation Building at St. Louis, coming as it did so shortly before the Congress, dwarfed the importance of the Railway Exhibition in Monument Park. The most popular feature of the Exhibition was a magnificent example of the Atlantic type of passenger locomotive—perhaps America's greatest contribution to railway science.

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Disasters, Preventable and Unpreventable Of the two terrible calamities last week, one was beyond the power of man to foresee or prevent. The little town of Snyder, in Oklahoma, was all but destroyed by a tornado, which killed nearly a hundred people out of its twelve hundred inhabitants, wrought havoc among the frail frame houses, and left in its track a confused mass of beams, roofs, and débris, in which were buried or half-buried five-score of dead, and perhaps double as many injured and suffering survivors. The accounts show that all possible help was rendered with true Western vigor and efficiency by railway officials and workers and by the people of the neighboring country. The terrific force of the tornado is indicated by the fact that piles of wreckage were found fifteen miles from the demolished town. As to the other disaster, that on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, while the exact manner of its happening could not well have been foreseen, it is easy to read in the event a forceful lesson; namely, that explosives in quantities should be handled by railways only in the most careful way, with exceptional precautions, under rigid inspection, and with heavy penalties for violation of the legal restrictions; and that, where necessary, we must have the immediate passage of laws making such restrictions. In this case a car full of dynamite (one report puts the amount at fifty thousand pounds) was made up, with thirty-five other cars, into an ordinary freight train. A railroad expert is quoted as saying, "Dynamite is simply classed as slow freight, and is treated just like so much coal, except that a sign is *generally* [italics ours] put on the car reading 'High Explosives.'" The freight train was suddenly signaled to stop by a

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shifting-engine (note, by the way, how many railway accidents are caused by the recklessness of shifting-engines at local stations which are using through tracks), and the long, heavy train was "braked down" so sharply that the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth cars were pushed off their track and on to that nearest them. The former of these cars was that with the dynamite, and a moment after it was struck by a fast west-bound passenger express. Instantly there was a terrific explosion, and so complete was the demolition of the Pullman cars that it seems almost incredible that any of the passengers should have escaped alive. Some twenty or more were killed, and a very much larger number were seriously injured. Fire almost at once broke out among the wreckage, and the scenes of torture and suffering were heartrending. A curious point in regard to the cause of this accident is that it was the indirect result of a law which was passed for the protection of brakemen on freight trains, or rather of the way in which the railroads sometimes comply with the provisions of this law. It requires that at least fifty per cent. of the cars on a train shall be provided with air-brakes. The railroads often meet this requirement by putting air-brakes on the front half of the train only. In this case, when the brakes were sharply applied, the forward end of the train was stopped abruptly, and the latter half of the train, with nothing to restrain its impetus, very naturally "buckled." While it is perfectly true that under modern industrial conditions high explosives are a necessity and must be transported by common carriers, it is simply criminal recklessness to carry them in a mixed freight train of prodigious length. The sudden jars and stops of such an unwieldy train threaten disaster to a car of dynamite every minute. Let such extra-hazardous material be carried in special, single cars, with special instructions as to right of way, and, if necessary, at a special rate. In England this course is regularly followed. Passengers have a right to know that they are not constantly passing thousands of pounds of high explosives on a parallel track within two feet of them. If there is not now law enough to insure proper transport and inspection of explosives, the State Legislatures have a plain duty to perform; and in inter-State traffic Congress and the Department of Commerce are also responsible

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The New Russian Ambassador

Count Cassini, who has for seven years represented the Russian Government at Washington and who has been transferred to Madrid, was the dean of the diplomatic faculty and one of its most accomplished members. Representing the old nobility, thoroughly trained in the traditions of Russian diplomacy, with a knowledge of the East gained at Peking, Count Cassini has discharged very difficult duties at Washington with conspicuous devotion to his own Government. He is a man of very interesting personality, and, at a time when American sympathy has been alienated, not from the Russian people, but from the Russian Government, has conducted himself with conspicuous tact and discretion. He is to be succeeded by a diplomatist of exceptional familiarity with affairs in the Far East. There has been no more conspicuous figure in Russian diplomacy in that section of the world than Baron von Rosen. For a number of years he represented Russia in Japan, and negotiated the treaty or protocol seven years ago in which Russia agreed to "recognize the independence and the perfect sovereignty of Korea" and the paramount commercial interests of Japan in that country. He also represented Russia in the conference which met at Port Arthur two years ago, one result of which, it is generally understood, was the retirement of Witte from the Russian Ministry and the appointment of Admiral Alexiev as Viceroy of the East. It was he also, acting as the representative of Russia in Japan, who conducted the negotiations preceding the present war. It is believed that his own convictions were strongly in the direction of peace; and the Japanese were so thoroughly convinced of his friendliness to them and his sympathy with their point of view that they regarded him as the unwilling agent of a policy which he

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could not control. When he left Tokyo, three days after the outbreak of the present war, his departure was accompanied by unusual expressions of regret and regard from the Japanese people. It will be seen, therefore, that the new Ambassador will bring to Washington exceptional experience and qualification for the duties he will have to perform.

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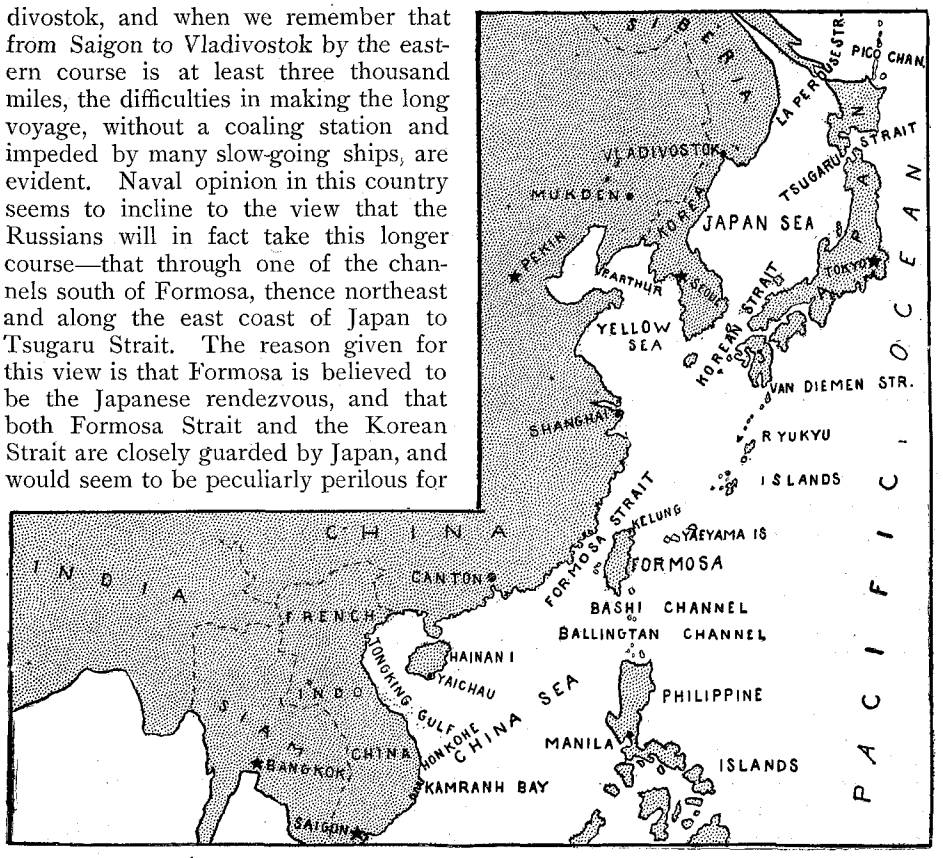
The Russian Squadron's Future Course

Conjecture is still, as we write, busy with the puzzling question as to the purpose and destination of Admiral Rojesvensky's squadron. Japanese despatches assert positively that the Russian ships were still close to the French Indo-Chinese coast as late as May 12, when at least a large part of the squadron was reported to be at Honkohe. A glance at the accompanying map will show that theoretically the Russian Admiral has two or three possible courses if he intends to reach Vladivostok, and when we remember that from Saigon to Vladivostok by the eastern course is at least three thousand miles, the difficulties in making the long voyage, without a coaling station and impeded by many slow-going ships, are evident. Naval opinion in this country seems to incline to the view that the Russians will in fact take this longer course—that through one of the channels south of Formosa, thence northeast and along the east coast of Japan to Tsugaru Strait. The reason given for this view is that Formosa is believed to be the Japanese rendezvous, and that both Formosa Strait and the Korean Strait are closely guarded by Japan, and would seem to be peculiarly perilous for the Russians, while even the wider channel east of Formosa and leading north to the Korean Strait might be a good place for the Japanese to harass the Russians. It is true, on the other hand, that Tsugaru Strait has been declared by Japan to be within its zone of defense, and may be mined, but some accounts state that two Russian cruisers which have been at Vladivostok have recently appeared in this neighborhood. Since the union of the two sections of Russia's fleet it is certainly formidable, and opinion gains ground that the Japanese do not mean to risk a general engagement, but will try to separate the Russian vessels and attack them in detail. The news that one of the Japanese battleships, the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, was lately seriously injured by accident or by a mine seems to be confirmed. If this is so, Japan can now have only four available battle-ships—some say only three. Her superiority is in speed, in her splendid armored



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cruisers, in her large fleet of torpedo craft, and in the skill and experience of her officers and men The question whether Russia has abused the neutral hospitality of France and whether France is culpable in this matter continues to threaten serious international complications. An elaborate defense of France's action, or rather inaction, has been put forth in Paris, evidently with the Government's approval. It correctly asserts that a nation is bound only by its own proclamation of neutrality, its treaties with other nations, and its recognized policy in the past. For instance, England and Germany allow a belligerent vessel to stay in one of their ports only twenty-four hours; or, if it stays longer, demand that it disarm. France does not recognize, and never has recognized, the twenty-four-hour limitation. Furthermore, it is said by the French officials that the Russian fleet procured hardly any coal in French ports, most of their supply having come from England and Germany; that the shores of Indo-China have not been used as a base of operations or continuously; that all privileges which the Russians have had might have been had also by Japan if she had wished; and that France has taken all measures possible at the distance and under the circumstances to enforce neutrality as understood by the French Government. The Japanese view, on the other hand, is that, admitting all technical points raised, nevertheless, and under any conceivable theory of international obligations, Russia has in point of fact used French ports with the fullest freedom from the time her ships left the Baltic, and that she could hardly have obtained greater advantage from them if France had been her ally for offense and defense in the most complete sense.

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The Defense of the British Empire

That the impotence of Russia, partly occasioned and partly merely revealed by the war with Japan, implies danger to Great Britain is the opinion of many students of European political conditions. So long as Russia was a Power to be reckoned with, England could trust to the alliance between Russia and France to prevent the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy from threatening her security. Now that France stands practically alone, Britons are aroused anew to a discussion of the defense of the Empire. To this subject the "Nineteenth Century" for May devotes five articles, besides an article on the balance of power in Europe. The late Director of Naval Construction, Sir William H. White, examines the policy of the present Government regarding the disposal of British naval vessels. He finds that policy vague, unconvincing, and unsafe. Many of the war-ships which the Government has decided to abandon he regards as still of great use. It is true that they are in one or more respects antiquated, but he believes that in case of war they would be invaluable in taking the place of more modern vessels which might be destroyed or injured. Major-General Russell argues that invasion of England is possible, and that therefore it is folly to trust solely to the navy for defense; he likens the Council of Defense, dominated as it is by civilians, to a group consisting of a nurse, a guardian, and a lawyer called in consultation on a difficult surgical case. In spite of the fact, however, that Mr. Balfour is a civilian, there are army men who practically agree with him in the opinion which he repeated last week, that a serious foreign invasion of Great Britain need not be contemplated. This leads naturally to a discussion of British land forces. The Earl of Meath argues for universal military training for lads; the Earl of Errol pleads for a reform that will induce men without wealth and especially men who are naturally fond of danger and activity to enter the army as officers; and A. W. A. Pollock, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, illustrates, by narrating his own experience, the value of training individual soldiers as well as constructing an army. All these articles are designed to shake the stolid British conservatism at which we Americans are wont to smile complacently. We forget that in our own way we are as immobile. If any one believes that we are never stupid or headstrong, never backward,

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never content with antiquated measures, let him read Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee's article in the May "Century" on "How the Japanese Save Lives." Happily, the United States is in no such critical position as Great Britain. Our kin across the sea cannot view without concern the growth in comparative influence of Germany and her allies; to maintain their own independence and the integrity of their empire they must make friends with France and keep efficient every means for their own defense. American blundering is costly enough; but British blundering now would be perilous in the extreme.

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Theological Phenomena in England

The theological discussion lately going on in the Anglican Church, in which the question of shelving or modifying the Athanasian Creed has been prominent, has been freshly accentuated by the circulation of a paper signed by nearly a hundred clergymen, including three Deans, asking for "authoritative encouragement to face the critical problems of the New Testament with entire candor, reverence for God and his truth, and loyalty to the Church of Christ." In just what form such authorization of the free inquiry without which there can be no claim to scholarly authority is likely or possible seems dubious. The toleration of it by individual bishops is possible; no representative body is likely to grant it by vote. It will be remembered that a year ago last winter Bishop Gore required the resignation of a clergyman, Mr. Beeby, who had publicly renounced belief in the Virgin Birth. The signatories explain that they wish to secure tolerance in such questions, and for the results of Biblical criticism generally, lest ordination be refused to men who reverently treat the Gospel narratives in the historical method. They object to any muzzling of critical discussion, and committal of the Church to non-critical views. Of equal interest among the Free Churches is the novel precedent set by the Congregationalists in Anerley, London, who have called two pastors—one a liberal Congregationalist, the other a conservative Unitarian. The Rev. Hugh Wallace, on being called to Anerley from a Congregational church in Bristol, accepted on condition that his friend Dr. Warschauer, pastor of a Unitarian church in that city, should be invited to be his associate. Both ministers enter on their work at Anerley next month. In this country, especially in the Eastern States, relations between Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregationalists have been closer than in England, especially in pulpit exchanges. The Anerley church has made a record in advance of all its sister churches here.

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The McCormick Seminary Endowment

The Commencement at McCormick Seminary was signalized by a great benefaction. Living donors, the widow and sons of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, the Seminary's most liberal benefactor, transferred securities to the value of one million dollars to be added to the endowment of the Seminary. This gift, following so soon upon a gift of similar proportions to the Union Theological Seminary of New York, ought to mean much for the increase of efficiency in theological education in this country. This Presbyterian seminary, which was originally situated in Indiana, has been in Chicago some forty-six years. Its grounds are ample and its buildings substantial. Though not in the heart of Chicago, its location gives it the advantage of rapid transit facilities which enable it to keep its contact with the city life to a considerable degree. Immediately following the announcement of the benefaction was the election of the Rev. J. G. K. McClure as President. There is good reason for believing that this double event marks the triumph of larger freedom in the study of religion and theology in the middle West. Happily, it is a victory which is the outcome not of wasteful controversy but of natural growth.

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The Episcopal Church Congress

Two notable discussions followed the communion service at Holy Trinity Church which opened the twenty-third Church Congress, held

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in Brooklyn last week. Bishop Brewster's words, "Truth cannot be an individual possession like a private pond, but is an ocean wide and vast, washing many shores," and "The Spirit who guides into all truth can make the many men of many views to be all of one mind in the household of faith," were indicative of the spirit of freedom and love in which these two vital topics were treated. Even in the advanced critical positions taken by Professor Nash, of Cambridge, who upheld the Bible as the literature of a people, including its myths and poetry, and of the Rev. Heber Newton, who claimed that Christian doctrine must be the expression of universal humanity, there was evidence of a desire to work toward ends spiritually constructive. Two especially noteworthy addresses from the conservative side, those of Bishop Randolph, of Virginia, and Dr. Roper, of the New York Seminary, while they upheld the traditional view of the historic Bible and the old theology, were most happy in their liberal spirit and their open-hearted willingness to throw down any barriers which might hinder the real progress of truth. The noble paper of the Rev. Edward S. Drown, of Cambridge, was typical of the reviving constructive spirit. While God and Christ are the same, man's interpretation moves. The theological movements of the nineteenth century were deeply influenced by the scientific, emphasizing government by law; and by an increasing sense of the value of historic criticism. Floods of light were poured on the Bible and its history, and the principle of evolution, seen to be the line of development in the natural world, also seemed to be evidently necessary in the spiritual. For a time there was loss and God seemed to be driven out. Then the development of humanitarianism emphasized personality, bringing men back to the idea of God and balancing the idea of law. The problem for to-day is how to believe in God in relation both to law and personality. Everything must be open to scientific and historic investigation, and while the Church gives all, she must claim all, for God. She has no lingering opposition to either historic or scientific criticism, but maintains her demand for personality. "All's God, yet all's law." Professor Nash pictured the Church stripped of infallibility, but great in its new and splendid vision of the kingdom of God, with its Bible in its hand, winning its way triumphantly in the coming contest with Buddhism and other ethnic religions.

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Public Brigandage and the Institutional Church

The members of the Congress listened to several influential discussions on social topics. The debate of one session on the Future of the Negro in America, as summed up by George Foster Peabody, showed a marked realization of the necessity of co-operation between the leaders of thought, North and South, in order that the colored people may come, in religious as in civic life, to their fullest possible development. Bishop Lines, a Northern man, emphasized the value of specific training-schools, maintained by the Episcopal Church, where industrial work is supplemented by a steady, ordered, unemotional religious training. Bishop Strange thanked the North for the recent lessening of a certain political pressure which had in the past hindered the cause of the negro in the South. He believes the time is coming when the two races shall dwell together in peace with mutual forbearance, confidence, and regard. Opening the discussion on public brigandage, Bishop Mackay-Smith exhorted the Church to upbuild public opinion so that it will condemn robbery of the public as the most horrible of all crimes, and to protest against human greed and selfishness, and all tricks by which the control of the great gifts of nature have fallen into the hands of a few. The Church of God must condemn those priniciples which enable the few, through trusts and monopolies, to flourish at the expense of the many. Dr. E. R. L. Gould, speaking specifically of the American city, talked most hopefully of the influence of the Church on public brigandage or graft, defined as commercialism in politics. Because civic matters are of supreme personal, social, and religious import, the Church may

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do everything to minimize and ultimately to destroy public graft. The diversion of public wealth means a perversion of public morals both insidious and effective. The Church can secure permanent civic reform by regaining its lost influence on the plain people; it can convince men that they are all sons of one God, teaching them to secure strength and virtue in order to fight against error and injustice wherever found. That this influence over plain people may be regained largely through the methods of the "institutional church" was shown in an earnest discussion on Church Settlements.

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A Campaign for the Country Schools of Virginia

The Co-operative Education Commission of Virginia, which was organized about a year ago for the purpose of unifying all the educational agencies of the State and directing their combined agencies to the cardinal work of improving the common schools, especially in the rural districts, is conducting what is called its May campaign. The Commission sprang naturally out of the complex of progressive forces which have so profoundly stirred the Old Dominion during the past four or five years. It stands, therefore, not for criticism, but for construction, rejoicing in the substantial work done by the elementary schools, amid difficulties known only to the noble men and women who through sacrifice and faith have wrought these results. As Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, has said, the South makes three specific demands of education—racial adjustment, industrial development, and National integration. Hence within the borders of the former Confederacy the school stands for the epitome of a new political, social, and economic order. The present educational movement in those States aims at statecraft as well as culture, at National alignment as well as material advancement, at racial harmony as well as educational progress. The Commission's programme of purposes is as follows:

1. A nine months' school for every child.
2. A high school within reasonable distance of every child.
3. Well-trained teachers for all public schools.
4. Efficient supervision of schools.
5. The introduction of agricultural and industrial training into the schools.
6. The promotion of libraries and correlation of public libraries and public schools.
7. Schools for the defective and dependent classes.
8. The organization of a citizen's education association in every county and city, with a view to—(1) The reinforcement of the division superintendent and teachers. (2) Consolidation of schools. (3) The increase of local school taxation. (4) The improvement of school houses and grounds.

The average country school term in Virginia is only about five and three-quarter months. That is, the average educational advantage a Virginia child enjoys in a year is measured by a hundred and fifteen days. The discrepancy between the total enrollment and average daily attendance shows that about 150,000 children who entered school dropped out from time to time during the year and did not get the benefit of the daily instruction now afforded. There are over eight thousand rural schools in Virginia. The difficulties are great: bad roads, untrained teachers, small salaries, short terms, a dual system of schools owing to the segregation of the two races, and inadequate supervision. The May campaign is intended to bring this situation squarely before the people. Educational mass-meetings have been arranged for in almost every community of the State. These will be held chiefly in the country, with an all-day session and dinner on the grounds. More than a hundred speakers have been enlisted. Among these are Governor A. J. Montague, Senator Thomas S. Martin, President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, and others of National repute. The venerable William H. Ruffner, founder of Virginia's public school system, has written a letter in support of the movement. It is a striking fact that this popular movement embraces the entirety of the interests of Virginia. Every political party, the various factions within the Democratic party, all religious denominations, and all the institutions of learning, have united in this common effort for the betterment of the country school. Neither politics nor sectarian-

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ism will enter into the frank and informing discussions at these rallies. A chance for every child, whether in the city or country, whether white or black, is the electric message which the speakers will carry to every neighborhood. Many of the newspapers have prepared special educational issues during the month of May. The ministers of the State have been asked to present to their congregations at least once during this month the duty of the people to the common schools. Thus it will be seen that every agency in the State for molding public opinion has been drawn into one intense effort for the schools.

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Educative Work of a Southern Cotton-Mill

So much has been said and written about the narrowing and withering effects of conditions in the Southern cotton-mills upon the operatives that it is well to present the other side of the shield. In South Carolina there is a mill which is surrounded by a large residence park entirely under the ownership and control of the company. Here there is in process of growth a pleasant village, planned by a well-known firm of landscape architects. The houses stand near a charming wooded grove. Every house is supplied with a bath, and the village has its own pure water supply. A beautiful building under the trees is devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association, and is effectively and tastefully planned to fulfill its purpose. In another part of the grounds is the building of the Young Women's Christian Association. There is a schoolhouse, and in it is conducted the kindergarten, as well as the other classes. A row of cow stables has been erected. Here any family may keep its cow without charge, and in the pasture furnished also free by the company may let it graze. The company employs a secretary for each of the Associations; a marshal to act as health and police officer and to promote good morals; a warden, not only to protect the park from abuse, but to encourage all forms of civic pride, and to give aid and instruction in the planting of gardens. The company gives to the operatives who are tenants seeds free of charge, and furnishes them with plants at twenty-five per cent. of the cost. It offers prizes for the best gardens and the most carefully kept group of houses, thus inculcating in each family not only a care for its own but also for its neighbors' surroundings. There is no compulsory education law in South Carolina. The company supplies its place by inserting in every contract with a parent who is employed a provision that the children under twelve in the family shall be sent to school. The company maintains no store, although it leases a building used for a store; but free competition is secured by the regular visits of wagons from the shops of the neighboring city. The company, moreover, maintains a playground and a library, and it pays half the salary of each of the two ministers who preach in the chapels built for the use of the operatives. In connection with the Young Women's Christian Association and the school there is employed a teacher of industrial arts. The teachers and secretaries live in the village, and are concerned with everything that affects the social life of the people. The company provides even a cemetery, requiring only that the people pay for the inscriptions upon the gravestones. The company also promotes intercourse between the people of the mill and the people of the city. In all that it does it bears in mind the necessity of cultivating in the people the spirit of self-reliance. The president of the company earnestly believes that the cotton-mill can be made of inestimable educational value for the people who come from the isolated and sparsely settled mountain districts; that it can teach them, not only how to live together, but how to make their common life in the community an uplifting one. He regards the money spent in this direction as spent, not merely in the interest of the operatives, but of the stockholders whose money is used.

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A Fraud Exposed

The Rev. W. A. Dietrick, pastor of the Highland Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has set an example in the performance of public duty by uncovering a fraud and

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assisting in the conviction of an unscrupulous scoundrel. Readers of The Outlook will recall the editorial on one William Farr, who affixed the title of "Professor" to his name and offered to confer the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. on people throughout the country. He wrote from half a dozen different institutions—from a so-called university in Washington to one in Omaha. These letters were masterpieces of prevarication and flattery, appealing to the vanity of the recipient and offering to confer a degree upon him in recognition of his eminent services to society as a scholar, a lawyer, a preacher, or in some other vocation. The Outlook told the story of the rise and progress of this fraud, the writer of the article having himself been approached with the offer of the degree of LL.D., and having taken the trouble to ascertain that the so-called "Nashville College of Law" bore to a real college the relation which a Raines Hotel bears to a real hotel. Many thousand degrees had been sold by Farr for sums of five or ten dollars, and as many thousand guileless, ambitious, or egotistical people had been honored by receiving the sham diplomas. Mr. Dietrick was approached in the same manner; the character of the communication awakened his suspicions; he put himself ultimately in communication with the General Post-Office at Washington, and an investigation was begun by the United States District Attorney at Nashville. The result of Mr. Dietrick's action was the indictment of Farr, his trial and conviction on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses by using the mails to defraud, and a sentence imposing both fine and imprisonment. Mr. Dietrick visited the "Nashville College of Law," and found that it consisted of a single room over a saloon, and that its equipment included a gilt sign, a pine box containing several volumes of law books, and two common wooden chairs. Farr had so many charters that when he was compelled by injunction or other court proceedings to give up one, he continued to conduct operations under another. By advertising he secured the attendance in Nashville of a number of young men, whom he graduated in law in from four to eight weeks He then appointed them honorary trustees and directors of the "Nashville College of Law" and received from them a power of attorney which authorized him to transact all matters of business in their stead. The character of the instruction received in the institution was brought out by the fact that these young men, after graduation, had not the faintest idea of the nature of the document to which they had affixed their names. In one of the many cases brought out at the trial it was shown that Farr had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on an illiterate whose correspondence, exhibited in court, proved him to be incapable of spelling correctly the commonest words. So ends another of the many impositions practiced upon the vanity or ignorance of the public. Farr's career ought to make an end of the granting of fraudulent degrees. Reputable colleges whose degrees are worth having do not solicit men to receive them; and any offer to confer a degree on the payment of a sum of money is on its face an evidence of fraud. Mr. Dietrick deserves the thanks of the whole country for exposing a fraud of a particularly offensive kind—for a fraud of this kind is both contemptible in itself and injurious to the cause of education.

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A University in the Good Roads Movement

Ten years ago the head of the Geological Department of the Johns Hopkins University secured from the General Assembly of Maryland favorable legislation providing for the organization of a State Geological Survey which should be carried on under the auspices of the University. A Commission, consisting of the Governor and the Comptroller of the State, the President of the Johns Hopkins University, and the President of the State Agricultural College, was named in the Act, but the actual work of the Survey devolved upon the professor of geology of the University. In addition to the normal duties of a Geological Survey, this organization soon interested itself in the good roads propaganda in Maryland, and eight years ago secured the first

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progressive piece of legislation by which the Survey was authorized to make an official investigation regarding the highway needs of the State and also to prepare plans and specifications for road improvement. Although little interest was shown at first, the counties gradually availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and at the time of the passage of the State Aid Road Act a year ago had already come to recognize in the Geological Survey the most efficient agent in the State in the development of the good roads system. Under the State Aid Road Law of 1904 the State of Maryland has provided for an appropriation of $200,000 annually, to be spent under the direction of the State Geological Survey in those counties which are prepared to contribute an equal amount to the roads approved by the State Commission and built under the plans drawn by the Survey. Already eighteen out of the twenty-three counties of the State have favorably responded to the offer of the State, and the work of modern road construction is now progressing rapidly. The whole movement has been fostered and developed by the University, and is a striking illustration of the influence which a great seat of learning may exert in purely utilitarian ways on the community in which it is situated.

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The Attorney-General on Railroad Rate Regulation

There are two questions respecting railroad rate regulation which the student of current events should keep carefully distinguished: (1) Ought the regulation of the railroads to be left to the private corporations which are carrying on those railroads, subject to special interference by the courts when such regulation is palpably unjust, or should that regulation be subject to the supervision and control of the Government? (2) Assuming that there should be such Government supervision and control, how should it be exercised?

The Outlook has for years maintained that it is the right and the duty of Government to exercise supervision and control over the railroads; that the railroads are the National highways; that they may be operated by private enterprise, but that such operation should be conducted for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of private owners merely; and that to secure the public interest the public should have the final power of regulation. We believe that the American people have made up their minds to have such control over the public highways. At present the majority of them are reluctant to assume the ownership and administration of those highways. But an increasing number of Americans are coming reluctantly and slowly to the conclusion that if such control can be secured in no other way than by ownership and administration, they will accept the responsibility of ownership and administration rather than abandon their purpose to exercise supervision and control.

But the present question before the American people is: Can such supervision and control as are necessary for the protection of the public be exercised by the Government without ownership, and if so, how? To this question Attorney-General Moody gives explicit and definite answer in his opinion submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the United States Senate at its request. Our readers will understand that such an opinion is not final and conclusive. No opinion on a question of law is final and conclusive except that which emanates from the Supreme Court of the United States. But this opinion has weight both official and personal, weight because it emanates from the Attorney-General, weight because he is known to be a man of large scholarship, of fair mind, and of eminently judicial temper. We believe that this opinion of the Attorney-General will be the official guide of the Administration in its dealing with this question, and it may well give guidance to editors and readers in their study of the problem.

It has been settled in the group of cases commonly called the Granger cases "that there is a governmental power to regulate the operations of railroads acting as common carriers, and,

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as a part of such regulation, to prescribe the maximum rates which they may charge in the future."

How shall this power be exercised, by the State or by the Nation? The answer to this question is simple and clear: "Under the division of the governmental power made by the Constitution of the United States, the authority to regulate the charges of railroads, so far as those charges are made for traffic which is exclusively within the States, resides in the legislatures of the States, and so far as they are made for other traffic, resides in Congress."

By what body shall this power of governmental regulation be exercised? Our Government is divided into the three departments, legislative, executive, judicial. Is this power to regulate rates to be exercised by the legislative, the executive, or the judicial department? The answer to this is equally clear. It is not an executive nor a judicial but a legislative function. The courts have no power to make laws; they have only power to interpret them. The executive has no power to make laws; it has only power to enforce them. The authority to determine what law *is* rests with the courts; the authority to determine what law *shall be* rests with the legislature. The Attorney-General makes it very clear that the courts have no power to fix and determine maximum railway rates, and that Congress has no authority under the Constitution to confer such power upon the courts.

Must the legislature itself, then, determine by enactment what shall be the freight rates? Must it establish a tariff to be put in force all over the country in all inter-State commerce? The answer to that question is given by Mr. Justice Brewer, delivering the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, and quoted by the Attorney-General: "There can be no doubt of the general power of a State to regulate the fares and freights which may be charged and received by railroads or other carriers, and that this regulation can be carried on by means of a commission. Such a commission is merely an administrative board created by the State for carrying into effect the will of the State as expressed by its legislation." This opinion related to the powers of the State, but the same principle was afterward applied by the United States Supreme Court to the regulation of inter-State commerce by the Federal Congress. "Congress," said the Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Brewer, "might itself prescribe the rates; or it might commit to some subordinate tribunal this duty; or it might leave with the companies the right to fix rates, subject to regulations and restrictions, as well as to that rule which is as old as the existence of common carriers, to wit, that rates must be reasonable."

What, then, would be the function of the courts in dealing with this matter? It would be twofold. The courts would first decide whether in fact Congress had by legislation conferred on the Commission such administrative power, and whether the administration by the Commission was exercised within the limits and according to the terms of the act of Congress investing them with such power; and, second, whether the law as so administered violated those fundamental rights of property which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens of the United States. Congress has no power to fix and determine rates which would be practically confiscatory of property. If the maximum rates fixed by Congress and administered by the Commission were confiscatory of property, the courts would have a right and a duty to declare the act unconstitutional and nugatory. But, to quote again from Mr. Justice Brewer, "It is one thing to inquire whether the rates which have been charged and collected are reasonable—that is a judicial act; but an entirely different thing to prescribe rates which shall be charged in the future—that is a legislative act."

Applying these principles to the questions now before the public, it would appear: 1. That Government has a Constitutional power to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad; and that this power must be exercised by the State Legislatures on all traffic within the State, and by the Congress on all inter-State traffic. 2. That while this is a legislative function, the Legislatures of

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the States for the State, and Congress for the Nation, having fixed the standard, may intrust to an administrative body the duty of fixing rates in conformity with that standard. 3. That this power of fixing rates does not belong to the courts and cannot be conferred upon the courts, either by way of original or appellate jurisdiction. The power of the courts is confined to the interpretation of the law as enacted by Congress, and the determination of the question whether those laws as administered are confiscatory of private property. In other words, if Congress desires to exercise any governmental control over the railroad corporations, it can do so only by conferring such power of legislation upon the Inter-State Railway Commission, or some analogous body, to take its place.

This opinion greatly simplifies the issue before the American people. If they believe with Judge Taft that railroads cannot be run as private business, but must be subject to Government control, the only method by which that Government control can be constitutionally exercised is through an administrative commission. Congress must either give to that commission or to an analogous body the power to fix rates, which Mr. Roosevelt, speaking for the people, calls on Congress to do, or it must leave the power of fixing rates ultimately and finally in the hands of the private corporations. There appears to be no possible third course.

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Ministerial Irresponsibility

Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University, has called the attention of The Outlook to a flagrant case of ministerial irresponsibility. It represents so clearly the evil of a practice to which, in lesser form, all clergymen are tempted that it is worthy to be recounted. The case as reported is this: The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church of Boston, recently made this statement through the Boston "Herald:" "It is an open secret that when Mr. Rockefeller learned that a prominent representative of Chicago University was tearing the Bible to pieces in a course of lectures, he ordered the lecturer to cancel his engagements and go to Europe for the purpose of purchasing a library." This serious public charge against the academic freedom of Chicago University Dr. Dixon was called upon by Dean Mathews and Dean Small, of the Graduate School, to substantiate. He replied by naming President Harper as the "prominent representative," and offered as evidence the following bit of gossip: "The open secret to which I referred floated through certain circles in Greater New York when I was pastor there. It was reported that President Harper, when delivering a course of lectures, was requested by Mr. Rockefeller to go to Europe to purchase a library, and it was given out widely, as a sort of open secret, that the reason for this sudden request was that the learned President was tearing the Bible to pieces in a way that did not please Mr. Rockefeller."

That Dr. Dixon does not object to the position in which this leaves him is almost incredible. Yet Dean Mathews has to conclude his letter to The Outlook as follows:

> On receipt of his letter I immediately telegraphed him denying on the authority of Dr. Harper himself the statement in particular and in general, and saying that justice demanded an immediate public correction. I find, however, that I have been disappointed in my hopes. Dr. Dixon has made no correction. I am therefore forced, by means of the press, to correct the slander and declare to the public, as I have already declared to Dr. Dixon, that his statement is false in general, in particular, and in implication.

The injury which may be done to the reputation of President Harper by the purveyance of such gossip we cannot believe to be considerable. His character is of the sort that is not shaken by idle tales. The hurt inflicted upon the reputation of American universities for academic freedom may be more serious, but we cannot think it is lasting. The chief damage, however, will be suffered by the ministry. For every one who will be roused to suspicion of the University of Chicago and its President,

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there will be scores who will think, upon reading this, "Well, that performance is just what is to be expected of a minister," and who will be more than ever inclined to relegate to the category of gossip every statement of fact which they may in the future hear from the pulpit.

The conditions under which a minister works lay him open in a peculiar degree to the danger of being heedless of facts. He is constantly speaking without fear of contradiction, and is therefore seldom made aware of the value of having corroborative evidence at hand. He is accustomed to dealing with general principles which are tacitly admitted to be true, and naturally falls into the habit of assuming that anything which will serve his purpose is a general principle that needs no proof, but will be accepted upon its proclamation. He is accustomed to use as his text-book a literature which is replete with the marvelous, and, finding that so generally believed, he easily regards the slow processes of demonstration irksome. He is chiefly concerned with the side of life that is farthest from being reduced to an exact science, and he is therefore less accustomed to appeal to facts than to inner experience, intuitions, and faith. He is the officer of an institution that has in the past exalted dogmas and decrees, and he inherits its traditions. He has learned by experience, especially if he is an evangelist, that he is most likely to be immediately effective if he appeals to the emotions of his hearers rather than to their reason, and there is something in mere facts that cools ardor and interferes with a directly visible success. He is, therefore, not only unaccustomed to the use of cold, hard facts, but generally unaware how precious under certain circumstances they may be. To the honor of the great majority of ministers be it said that they know their danger and try to guard against it. There ought, however, to be cultivated among ministers so strong a professional opinion concerning recklessness of statement that no man who is guilty of it should be able to maintain his standing as a minister, much less any eminence. In this matter not only is the good name of the ministry at stake, but also the power and leadership of the Church.

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New Forms of an Old Vice

Some years ago a little club of clergymen discussed a case of which the main points were these: A clergyman, counting the collection taken in church, noticed a strange coin. He substituted for it a coin of the same face value, and kept it for himself. The same thing occurred again and again. By and by he had quite an assortment. After some years he sold the whole for a sum much exceeding its face value. To whom, then, did the profit belong? This question elicited a variety of opinions. Some thought it belonged to the clergyman, the rightful reward of his study and skill as a numismatist. Others said it belonged to him only in part; part should go to the church, out of whose funds the profit had been made. The rest held that it all belonged to the church, for whose benefit alone the clergyman was bound to employ all his ability. A lawyer, to whom this difference of opinion was related, remarked that any other course than the last named would have brought the clergyman under the penalty of the law prohibiting a trustee from making personal profit out of trust funds.

These erroneous notions of right in the minds of well-meaning teachers of morality illustrate the need of cultivating the somewhat neglected field of applied morals. It is not in principles but in their application that honest people differ. As in mathematics, so in morals, principles are not mastered till one has learned to apply them in concrete problems. It is not enough to learn the rules of arithmetic. The child gets hold of them only by "doing sums." Conscience needs training no less than taste; the faculty of moral judgment no less than the faculty of æsthetic judgment. And this training can come only through contact with concrete cases, the so-called "cases of conscience," which conscience cannot confidently settle till it has delved for the decisive principle.

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A veteran professor of church history remarked many years ago that Protestant pastors would do well to imitate Richard Baxter's attention to casuistry. Casuistry has got an ill name from the detestable ingenuity of some Jesuits in turning black to white and foul to fair. But the author of "The Saint's Rest" devoted to it a large volume upon problems of applied morals. "Casuistry," said the Harvard Professor of Christian Morals in 1873, "is the application of the general principles of morality to individual *cases* in which there is room for question as to duty." Some fifteen years ago Canon, now Bishop, Gore, in view of the increasing complexity of modern life, the new occasions that teach new duties, declared the urgent need of a "new casuistry"—new, that is, in distinction from that which sufficed in Baxter's time. It is imperatively required for the application of familiar principles to novel cases and for the exposure of ancient wrongs under new disguises. "The great need of our times in practical ethics," says Professor Bowne, "is the serious and thoughtful application of our intellect and our knowledge to the problems of conduct."

To give definiteness to this statement a question will serve that some thoughtful people probably raise whenever they read from the Psalter, "He that putteth not out his money to usury," as one of the traits of a righteous man. What is the unrighteous thing thus banned under the name of usury? Not, what did it mean to the writer of the Fifteenth Psalm? but what does it and should it mean to those who repeat it in public worship?

The Standard Dictionary defines usury as "exorbitant or extortionate interest." It may not be practicable to draw the precise line where a demand becomes exorbitant, but common sense is not thereby disproved. A street railway represents an actual cash value of $60,000,000. To this sum a vote of the directors, made effective by paper and ink, adds $100,000,000, interest on which must be paid by the traveling public. The only ground on which this fictitious value is added is their judgment that the traveling public will pay interest on this amount without more grumbling than can be endured. Double the savings bank rate of interest could be earned on the actual value by a three-cent fare. A five-cent fare is needed for the interest required on the inflated value. The difference between the just return and the exorbitant return paid by every shop-girl who has to travel that way to and from her daily work amounts to $12 a year. Is not this very like the usury denounced in churches whenever the Fifteenth Psalm is read? The wage-earner has no means of squaring such an account with the capitalist: he is rigidly held to a fair wage and no more for his output of work. If he calls such inequality iniquitous, and meditates schemes for ending it, is it he or the capitalist that needs enlightenment and correction?

What is a fair rate of interest for money loaned, what a fair rate of wages for services rendered, and what a fair dividend on capital involved, are all essentially one and the same question. It is a question not easy to be answered; but certainly not in any case is the just answer, "All that I can get." The usurer who exacts a ruinous rate of interest out of the necessities of a borrower, and the capitalist who has got control of one of the necessities of life and who exacts an exorbitant price out of the necessities of the public, belong in the same category. The cartman who exacts fifty dollars a load from necessitous fellow townsmen while Baltimore is burning, and the railroad manager who recognizes no other measure of values in fixing freight rates than "all that the traffic will bear," do not differ in the essential principles of their action. A combination of capitalists formed for the purpose of cornering the market in some necessity like beef or wheat or coal or oil, and pushing up the price beyond a reasonable compensation for the service rendered, and a combination of workingmen organized for the purpose of cornering the labor market and securing for themselves the highest possible price for their labor which can be exacted from a too long-suffering community, fall under the same moral condemnation. The strike of capitalists is neither better nor worse than the strike of workingmen when it is the community that is struck at, and when the end, however veiled, is extortion.

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Venezuela: a Prematurely Old Nation

By a Venezuelan

The following article is a valuable addition to what has already appeared in the American periodicals upon the actual conditions prevailing in Venezuela. It was written at my special request by a Venezuelan gentleman whom I met during a recent trip across that republic; and, although the text had to be revised considerably to make it clear and idiomatic, the writer's exact phraseology is reproduced wherever possible, and the meaning scrupulously preserved throughout. The revised manuscript, I may add, received his entire approval. The writer is a gentleman of the highest standing, who was educated both at home and abroad; and although he has never "interfered in politics," as the Venezuelans put it, he has been a close student of passing events, and his opinions, though somewhat severe, may be accepted as absolutely impartial. The article may in places appear too general in its scope at a time when the American public demands facts and proofs, but it must be remembered that the slightest reference to the individual victims of Castro's "system" would be sure, sooner or later, further to compromise these unfortunates, many of whom are personal friends of the writer. If the whole horrible tale could be exposed and the proofs fearlessly presented, the American Nation would be stirred as it has not been since the time of Weyler in Cuba. The writer's name, of course, has to be withheld—were it published, or a clue given to his identity, he would unquestionably be a ruined man.—G. M. L. BROWN.

THE internal political history of Venezuela falls naturally into three periods, which may be well described as, first, her infancy, from the discovery to the establishment of the present so-called republic, including the conquest, the war of independence, and the formation and dissolution of Great Colombia; second, her adolescence, from 1830 to 1870; and, third, her premature old age, from the accession of Guzman-Blanco to the present régime of Cipriano Castro.

Infancy. Many peculiar circumstances which cannot be here enumerated influenced the era directly preceding her independence, and it can hardly be denied that chance contributed almost as much as the valor of her patriots to the overthrow of Spain. Moreover, the idea of a people embued with a yearning for liberty, rising up as one man to expel the tyrants from their native soil, can hardly be reconciled with the fact that Bolivar, unable to inoculate his soldiers—most of whom were little better than slaves—with the principles of freedom, was compelled at times to drive them into battle by blows of the "garrote." The same practice, indeed, is still resorted to; poor defenseless peons are recruited and sent "à coup de batons" to be killed without knowing why. But what a contrast! In the days of Bolivar they were at least the unconscious heroes of an ideal, dumb driven patriots, so to speak; while nowadays the unfortunate men—often, indeed, children in their early teens—are made the wretched instruments of rapacity and oppression.

Independence was undoubtedly premature, as a study of ethnological conditions alone will show. The people were not prepared for self-government—nor are they, for that matter, to-day—and the number of armed revolutions that have taken place corresponds almost to the number of years that have elapsed since their independence. The Liberator foresaw, but too late, the futility of his work. He died at Santa Marta in the deepest depression of spirits, declaring

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that the best course for his unhappy countrymen would be to emigrate and abandon the continent. Nevertheless, it must be conceded that both Bolivar and his predecessor Miranda, who was the real martyr in the cause of liberty, as well as the other fathers of independence, accomplished a heroic deed, undergoing untold hardships and privations for the good, as they thought, of future generations. Not their fault if their descendants have abused this hard-won freedom.

1830–1870. The young Miss proves too ambitious. Without a proper schooling, without even the rudiments of education, she aspires to take part in the social gatherings of the elder nations, robed in the most superficial garments of civilization. She is yet, however, extremely youthful, and must not be judged too harshly. Let us wait; she has still the opportunity to learn and to conduct herself properly. All nations have passed through the same experience, although most of them have not had the examples that were given her.

During these forty years, therefore, we see young Venezuela flying hither and thither, now throwing herself into the arms of the brave veterans of the Independence; again, embracing a civil leader; without any fixed idea, but narrowing always the splendid horizon of her future liberties by a senseless trust in political factions which have always managed to substitute the name for the thing—blues, reds, yellows, liberals, conservatives, etc., and now *restauradores* (restorationists). One important fact, moreover, must be emphasized here for the better understanding of conditions presently to be described; namely, Venezuela showed even at that time a marked tendency toward what we consider one of the principal sources of all her recent calamities—the military supremacy; but this, of course, is found to arise from the primary cause—lack of education. Brute force has acquired almost absolute command, and in the so-called Five Years' War of the sixties the seed of militarism may be said to have fully germinated, prematurely establishing the nefarious system. This particular stage, in short, marks Venezuela's farewell to all hope for responsible government, and true progress, since out of this semi-chaos sprang the blighting despotism of the third period.

From Guzman-Blanco to Castro. These two personalities cannot be compared. This we say in justice to Guzman-Blanco, recognizing his great talent as a dictator. He was a man endowed with all the natural gifts of a great statesman, but, unhappily, he misapplied and degraded his talent; he who might have been known in history as the Savior of Venezuela was the founder of the present despotic system, and must be held responsible for all its dire consequences. Guzman-Blanco came into power in 1870, without five cents in his pocket; when he retired to Paris about twenty years later, he was said to possess not less than ten million dollars, and his life in Caracas was simply princely. This speaks for itself. He it was who initiated the present reign of "graft" by preying upon all the important industries of the country, compelling their owners—with strict impartiality, it must be confessed—to share their profits with the chief executive. He contrived, moreover, some clever fiscal operations in partnership with a few favored commercial houses, which aided his fortune to the extent of several hundred thousand a year, and established a precedent for yet more grasping successors.

Two points in his favor, however, must be conceded: First, that, in spite of his great and unpardonable faults, he endeavored to do *something* for the country, and, at least in appearance, tried to save the majesty of his rank. Secondly, though he appropriated all he could for his own benefit, he did not allow his subordinates the same privilege, as has been the scandalous custom with succeeding Presidents; namely, to convert all public offices, with very rare exceptions, into institutions for extortion, where the basest methods of blackmail are now practiced.

All the Presidents of Venezuela after Guzman-Blanco, therefore, have been his disciples; all of them have endeavored to imitate his unique policy, but, not having his intellectual capacities (with one notable exception—Rojas-Paul), they

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have fallen into the most ridiculous travesties. These opera-bouffe statesmen, in fact, have inherited all Guzman-Blanco's faults without any of his good points, and, thus dragging down the nation whose honor they were sworn to uphold, they have left it to the last worthy representative of their line, Cipriano Castro, wholly to immerse her in the slough of political corruption.

Cipriano Castro. In this man we have the embodiment of all the evils and misfortunes that have visited the unhappy republic. An ignorant and unprincipled adventurer, whose morals are well reflected in the hideous features of the satyr of the old fable, he secured the reins of government by a mere stroke of luck, without any merit on his part beyond a certain display of courage, which might better be termed audacity. Having set out from the Colombian frontier with a band of sixty followers recruited from the lowest class of mountaineers—so-called "peinilleros," because their arm is the "peinilla," a sort of scimitar—he was assigned quite a subordinate rôle in the revolutionary movement against the Andrade régime. This revolution had been planned in Curaçao, but was so badly mismanaged that several of the prominent leaders failed entirely to put in an appearance. Castro in the meantime arrived at the scene of operations with a considerable army which he had raised *en route* and supported by forced loans and plunder, thereby becoming the acknowledged leader of the movement; but when he was defeated at the outskirts of Valencia and removed with a fractured leg to that city, it almost seemed as if his sudden prestige had ended. The sequel was a veritable fiasco. The leaders of the Andrade forces having surrounded the defeated army, whose crestfallen General was confined some weeks to bed, actually began negotiations for surrender, and, on being promised a fair share of the spoils of the new government, concluded the shameful armistice by submitting to the claims of Cipriano Castro as the new Dictator of the Republic. Having recovered from his injury, therefore, he marched into Caracas without having to fire one more shot.

A few days later a striking scene could have been witnessed at the Yellow House, where Castro had duly taken up his official residence. Here were assembled his victorious subordinates, various civil authorities, and several of the chiefs of Andrade's forces, offering their swords and their services in the most obsequious manner. And here also could have been seen the legitimate Vice-President of the Republic welcoming the usurper in the blandest manner and investing him with full dictatorial power. Had it not been for this scandalous breach of good faith and the treachery of those who had the effrontery to style themselves military men, Castro's fate and the fate of Venezuela would have been very different. Nobody who is acquainted with the actual conditions to-day will deny that a worse choice could not possibly have been made. Probably no other man in Venezuela could have done as much harm to the country as has Cipriano Castro.

In his first proclamation, following the rule of all former Presidents of Venezuela, and promising the most stupendous reforms, which, of course, never take more definite shape than on the paper to which the speech is committed, Castro pledged himself to establish his government "upon a new basis, with new ideals, new men, and through new methods." No one can deny that he has kept his word, but in a manner that has surprised as it has insulted the public that trusted in him. One of his initial steps was to imprison the directors and managers of the banks, besides several prominent merchants and capitalists of Caracas, who refused to subscribe to a large loan that he demanded. These gentlemen were treated like the most vulgar criminals; they were taken from the jail, conducted on foot at midday to the railway station, and ordered to be transported to the prison-fortress of Maracaybo, each man being allowed only the scanty luggage that he could pack in a hand-bag. The brutal order was withdrawn only when the terrified gentlemen yielded to the demands made upon them and signed the requisite checks. With this remarkable act Castro inaugurated his reign of terror.

Meanwhile the Yellow House, which

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corresponds to the White House in Washington, over which all former Presidents had presided with decency if not dignity, was given over to the most scandalous carousals. The good families of Caracas, who were the first to feel the enormity of the insult, will never forget the disgraceful scenes that were there enacted. The Presidential mansion was converted into a cheap hotel where the most promiscuous characters congregated. The finest saloons became a camping-place, hammocks were strung in the corridors, and feasting and rioting were to be heard in all parts of the house at all hours. The President has since taken up his residence in a private palace, where the proprieties at least are observed; but the haughty Caraquenians have never forgotten the disgrace which he brought upon city and nation alike during the first year of his dictatorship.

This first year was a veritable reign of terror. The Andinos with their "peinillas" committed daily outrages, and it was many a month before life and property were comparatively safe in the gay capital. Respectable families were no longer seen in the streets, and prudence compelled the locking of gates and bolting of shutters at an early hour of the evening, and often during the day. Some one may reply that these are the consequences of war, but it must be remembered that all opposition to the new dictator ceased upon his entrance to the capital, and that the only disorder remaining was the lawlessness of his own troops, who, instead of preserving order, were the principal offenders, through the leniency and connivance of their chief.

No better illustration could have been given of the character of the man and of the government he was to establish. Reviewing the five years of his dictatorship, one comes to the conclusion that he regards the nation's constitution and laws as his cook values a disused dish-cloth. The fundamental charter which honest rulers of all nations and in all ages have held inviolable has already been twice tampered with by this twentieth-century tyrant, who calmly elects, at his private desk, the people's so-called representatives, the presidents of States, the judges, and all minor officials, down to the last policeman of the humblest hamlet, provided he takes an interest in the appointment. The second revision of the constitution was carried out quite recently for the express purpose of extending his term of office for a further period of six years, and although it has been repeatedly established that no President can succeed himself in office (the question that caused the revolution during the presidency of Andueza Palacio, of whom Castro was an intimate friend), he makes use of the subterfuge of a "Provisional Presidency," so that on his election as Constitutional President, which amusing farce will probably have taken place before this article sees print, he can look forward to six years more of despotism and aggrandizement—unless some unforeseen force should intervene to save the unhappy nation from her fate.

This forced legislation and the sham elections present a most curious study to the foreigner, who regards the matter as a grotesque farce, in which opinion, of course, all Venezuela agrees, although its serious aspect prevents such pronounced merriment as the stranger can afford to indulge in. Throughout the entire republic, in every city, village, and district, one will find some member of the President's clique who, besides representing his financial interests—collecting the "graft," as you Americans would say—is the arm of that brute force upon which he depends, and directs every branch of public and even private affairs, besides conducting a special information bureau with which Caracas keeps in touch. Thus, apart from all matters of national import, Castro controls the minutest local affairs, depriving all States and municipalities of their most trivial rights, and keeps himself informed, moreover, of the doings of every family of importance in the country. The word Venezuela, we believe, means "Little Venice," but the country might well be renamed "little Russia."

When an election draws near, instructions are sent out to these agents as to who have been appointed to the various posts; so that the agent's duty consisted, until recently, simply in calling a meeting of the citizens and instructing them how to cast their votes. No one has

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ever refused, for jail is well known to be the only alternative, and the testimony of those who have served a term in prison is ample warning to the general public. Lately, however, a better system has been devised, one to be commended, at least, on account of its simplicity. The citizens need no longer be troubled, for it is found that elections cause a considerable loss of time without corresponding advantages. The new *modus operandi* is as follows: The civil or military chief of each locality signs the nomination papers for the entire community, and, to make the list more extensive, ransacks all the registers, thereby including the names of every known resident, new-born babes not excepted, and many inhabitants of the gravevard as well. Neither living nor dead are consulted, since it is taken for granted that all who are enjoying the benefits of this wise administration are happy to lend it their support; while those who have joined the spirit land can at least add their silent testimony to the noble progress and reforms achieved under the "restoration" system. If any one should dare to raise any objections (a protest is out of the question; that would be a crime), or even complain to a neighbor that he has not been consulted, he runs the risk of being sent straightway to prison. This is no exaggeration, and though we have space to give only one instance, hundreds of similar cases could be cited.

During the preliminaries for the recent election of Castro for his constitutional term, a respectable merchant of La Guayra, a gentleman who has always taken especial care to avoid meddling in politics, was quite surprised to see his name printed among thousands of others at the foot of an acclamation in favor of the Dictator. Yielding to a hasty impulse, he went to see the Civil Chief.

"Excuse me, sir," he began, "there has been a mistake. I have not authorized my signature to this acclamation."

"Really?" replied the other. "You see, I would not have believed it. Is it possible in this locality, where every one is an enthusiastic admirer of the Andean hero, that you are the only one opposed to his candidature?"

"No, not exactly," replied the poor gentleman, realizing that an abyss was opening under his feet. "But at least I ought to have been consulted. I surely deserve some consideration."

"Señor," replied the official, "from the fact that you are one of the most prominent members of the community, I would never have imagined that you could be General Castro's foe. But you have not lost anything; there is the press, which is free under General Castro as never before." Then, assuming an air of indignation, he added, "Protest! you have nothing to fear. The expression of opinion is untrammeled, according to the constitution."

The poor gentleman had suddenly beheld the most horrible vision; himself in prison, his family prostrated with anxiety, his place of business closed. Ruin, misery, and disgrace had invaded his home; all owing to his imprudence in yielding to his wounded pride.

"No, no, by no means," he hastened to reply, "I am not General Castro's enemy. I leave my signature there, but we must agree that the procedure has been somewhat irregular."

"All right," replied the implacable official, "but you see this incident has now become public"—as a matter of fact, thirty or forty people, hearing the altercation, or rather the shouts of the designing official, had crowded into the room—"and an exaggerated version will soon reach General Castro's ears, as is always the case. I advise you, if you are really a partisan of the government, that you publish a separate statement of your adherence to the candidature of General Castro."

Our friend was overcome with confusion, but managed to stammer out his consent. Whereupon the official triumphantly dictated, in a loud voice that all might hear, one of those litanies of praise and high-sounding titles which are constantly appearing in the press, and which Castro, like other dictators before him, seems never tired of perusing. To such a declaration our unhappy friend put his signature, and suffered the mortification of seeing the article reproduced by the entire press of the country and republished abroad as a valuable expression of the President's popularity.

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The conditions prevailing in the prisons of Puerto Cabello and Maracaybo (which can justly be compared to the dungeons of the Middle Ages) have already, fortunately, received considerable prominence in the American press, and the writer need but add that the cases of cruelty and injustice described have been in no wise exaggerated nor are they exceptional.

As is also well known abroad, Venezuela's courts of justice are but a mockery and a sham. One of the numerous incidents that we could give to show that this language is moderate in expressing the scandalous prostitution of justice is the following:

In December last the Superior Court dictated a sentence of "not guilty" and acquitted a man accused of murder. The murdered victim was the brother of one of the President's private secretaries, who believed the prisoner to be guilty and persuaded the President, absent at that time from Caracas, to take the same view. On the verdict being announced, therefore, Castro telegraphed to Caracas ordering the imprisonment of the entire Court. The despatch was duly published in the semi-official organ "El Constitucional," thus affording the most absolute proof for any one who may still doubt the high-handed measures that have so repeatedly been laid to Castro's charge. Acts like this, moreover, are praised by the servile press, which points out with loving flattery how deep an interest the President takes in all the affairs of the nation. Courts and press are thus equally debased and equally the instruments of this New World autocrat.

In regard to Castro's anti-foreign sentiments, the writer can indorse nearly all that he has seen in the foreign press, but this question cannot be dealt with in the space of this article.

On the question of monopolies so much could be written that one scarcely knows what examples to cite. Beginning with the cattle business and even the retail sale of meat in the principal cities, the Government has laid violent hands on one after another of the chief industries, till only a few unremunerative enterprises have escaped. The rum, tobacco, and match monopolies are perhaps the most absolute, but the Government agents in certain localities, having, no doubt, secured their chief's consent, have actually stooped to the petty monopolization of the sale of milk, of drugs, and in one instance that the writer knows of have taken over a small but lucrative pawn business. Other examples of spoliation are the navigation of the Orinoco River and the Lake of Maracaybo, with the consequent ruin of pre-existing companies; the transportation across the Colombian frontier, the wholesale annulment of valuable concessions in the Yuruari gold mining district, various asphalt claims—even setting aside the case of the famous Bermudez Asphalt Company—the French Cable Company, etc.

The demands of the Castro Government are without limit. Duties and taxes are increasing by leaps and bounds; no industry, no property, no source of income, is free from ruinous taxation or blackmail. In Carupano, to give an example, the Government agents, without the slightest cause beyond their private greed, have suddenly trebled the municipal taxes. One gentleman who closed his store by way of protest was besieged by the Government troops and forced to reopen. He, as well as other business men of the neighborhood, are now endeavoring to sell their property for a fraction of its value so as to leave the country.

The nation is veritably bound hand and foot. Commerce in many sections is completely paralyzed; poverty, misery, and starvation are widespread. This may sound sensational, but it is unfortunately only too true. The people are so down-spirited that they have almost lost hope; nobody dares to raise a weak voice of complaint. It is doubtful if any civilized people are reduced to such desperate straits. The causes, as we have already pointed out, lie deeper than one man or one party, and we are undoubtedly but reaping what we have sown. As an independent nation Venezuela is far advanced in decrepitude; all her free institutions have practically disappeared. Is she to drift into anarchy, or will she be fortunate enough to find a kind tutor who will firmly but patiently instruct her in the art of self-government?

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THE STORY OF PORT ARTHUR[1]

By George Kennan

Special Correspondent of The Outlook in the Far East

VIII.—In the Advanced Trenches

ONE of the results of the general assault of October 30 was the establishment of small parties of Japanese soldiers and sappers on the outer edges of the moats in front of Sungshushan, Ehrlungshan, and the North Fort of Keekwan. At first glance it would seem to be almost impossible for twenty or thirty men to get and retain a foothold on the edge of a moat directly in front of a powerful fort, where they were exposed not only to the point-blank fire of the garrison, but to bombardment from half a dozen other Russian positions. It must not be forgotten, however, that Japanese sappers, provided with sand-bags and equipped with intrenching tools, make a shelter for themselves with extraordinary rapidity. If they are not all killed in the first quarter of an hour, those who survive will be hidden in a deep trench, a small walled inclosure, or a hastily dug cave, where they have fairly adequate protection from shrapnel and rifle bullets, if not from heavy shells. It must be remembered, furthermore, that these men are also protected by their own distant batteries and by the rifle fire from their own trenches. While they are burrowing into the ground in front of Sungshushan, their comrades in the front parallel are firing at every Russian who shows his head above the parapet or exposes his face at a loop-hole, and at the same time the Japanese gunners on the other side of the valley are dropping shells into the fort so frequently and with such deadly accuracy as to demoralize the garrison and drive it to the shelter of its bomb-proofs. The result is that the small detachment on the crest of the counterscarp is able to hold its position, although it may be less than a hundred feet distant from a Russian force that outnumbers it tenfold.

As soon as night falls, the Japanese in the front parallel begin digging a trench up to the previously isolated party on the edge of the moat, so as to strengthen it with reinforcements and supply it with food, water, and ammunition. When that trench has been finished, the position of the assailants is fairly secure. They may suffer heavy loss, but they are in communication with the whole investing line, and as fast as they enlarge the boundaries of their intrenchment, so as to make room for more men, fresh sappers are sent forward. A second trench is then dug between the front parallel and the counterscarp; machine guns, and sometimes light field-pieces, are brought up; the position is connected by wire with the general telephonic system, and in less than forty-eight hours the precarious foothold has become a strongly intrenched field-work which dominates the moat, threatens the parapet, and furnishes a base from which high explosives may easily be thrown into the very body of the fort itself.

The night attack which we witnessed from Sand-bag Battery Hill on the 31st of October[1] was an attempt, on the part of the Japanese, to strengthen their position on the edge of the moat of North Keekwan. It proved to be completely successful, and at a later hour, when we had left the hill and the Russians had relaxed their vigilance, a small detachment of Japanese engineers and sappers succeeded in crossing the moat and gaining the crest of the parapet. There they were discovered and fired upon; but they completed their reconnoissance,

[1] Copyright, 1905, the Outlook Company, New York.

[1] See Mr. Kennan's article, "A Night Attack," in The Outlook for April 29.—THE EDITORS

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killed a Russian officer, and got back to their trenches, with a loss of only three or four men. Such, at least, was the information given us by General Nogi's staff officers when we went to headquarters on the following morning and made inquiries with regard to the night's fighting.

Speaking generally, it may be said that siege operations in front of Port Arthur never ceased, and that the fighting, although desultory, was almost continuous. The Japanese sappers and miners worked, in alternating squads, throughout the twenty-four hours; the siege batteries dropped big shells into the Russian forts from dawn to sunset and from sunset to dawn; and for a period of nearly two months I seldom awoke at night without hearing the deep boom of heavy artillery, the cracking of rifles, and the staccato rat-tat-tat of machine guns. Sometimes the fighting was on one wing, and then in the center; sometimes it took the form of an attack, then of a counter-attack; but at one point or another, on the ten-mile line of investment, there was always something doing. How much the enemy suffered in these casual "scraps" we had no means of knowing; but the Japanese lost fifty or sixty men every day, either at their advanced positions on the edges of the moats or in their remoter trenches and parallels, which the Russians bombarded at intervals with shrapnel and percussion shells. Every morning, about ten o'clock, a long procession of stretcher-bearers, carrying the wounded of the previous day, passed our village on its way to the railway station at Choreishi, and behind it came a wagon loaded with the clothing and accouterments of men who would need caps, boots, and cartridge-boxes no more. In this every-day fighting the Russians probably suffered less than the Japanese, for the reason that they were less exposed; but they, too, must have had a daily casualty list in the forts that were subject to regular and systematic bombardment. The Japanese gunners sometimes scored as many as three hundred and fifty effective hits per day, with heavy projectiles alone; and the destructive power of 28-centimeter shells, loaded with Shimose powder, was so tremendous that the garrisons of Sungshushan, Ehrlungshan, and the two Keekwans were by no means safe, even when they were hidden in casemates that were supposed to be bomb-proof. So far as I could see, they seldom made any attempt to work their heavy guns in these particular forts. In fact, it was almost impossible for them to do so under the steady and accurate fire of the Japanese howitzer batteries.

Long before the siege of Port Arthur began—in June, 1904—the accomplished military critic of the London "Times" made the following forecast or prediction: "If General Oku or some other commander is able to drive the Russians behind the works of the main line of defense and to place his batteries within medium ranges—as the topography of the surrounding country gives him every reason to anticipate that he will be able to do—the storm of fire that will eventually descend upon the forts in the sector chosen for attack should silence those works without great difficulty. Against the high-angle fire of heavy howitzers, in positions invisible to the enemy, supported by the sweeping, scythe-like action of shrapnel fired by high-velocity guns, fortress defense soon experiences the sense of its own inherent weakness. With ample bomb-proof cover and resolute troops the enemy may not be driven out, but a closed work can be so wrecked and overwhelmed by the converging fire of distant batteries that i s main armament may be reduced to impotency."

This prediction was precisely fulfilled in the case of the four forts selected by the Japanese for artillery attack, viz., Sungshushan, Ehrlungshan, and the two Keekwans. Their garrisons were not driven out, but their big guns were silenced and their offensive power was practically destroyed by the converging fire of the distant Japanese batteries. This was admitted even by General Stoessel himself. When, after the surrender, he was asked by Captain Tsunoda, of General Nogi's staff, which of the Japanese forms of attack had done most damage to the garrison, he replied, "Your 11-inch howitzers. As soon as they were brought up, our defense works became useless."

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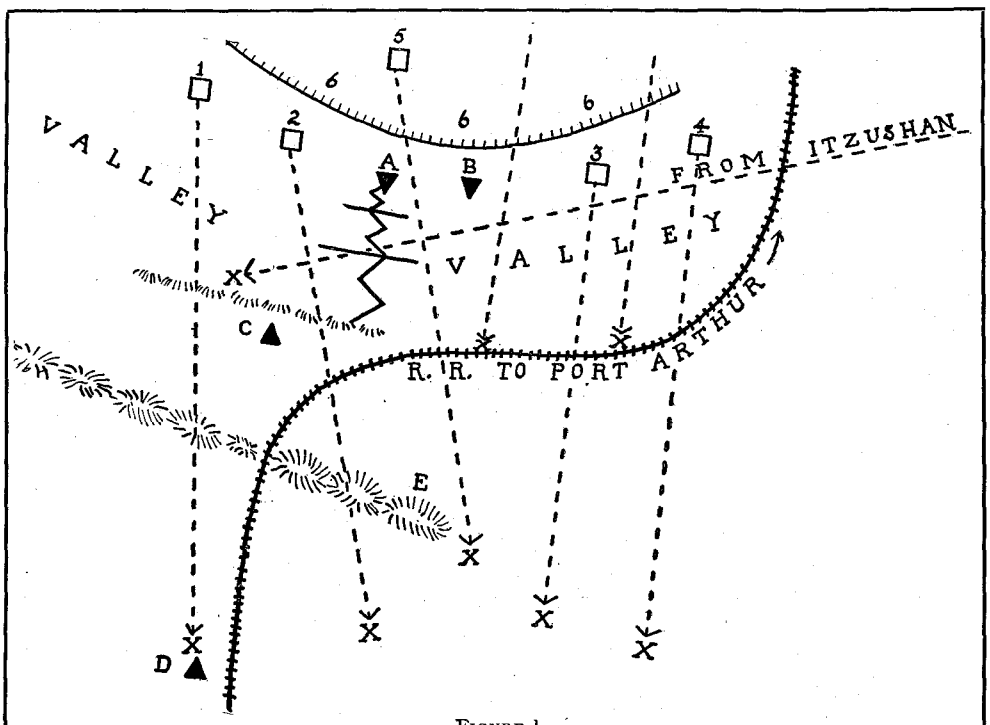

FIGURE 1

1—East Keekwan	5—Wangtai	A—East Panlungshan	E—229-Meter Hill
2—North Keekwan	6-6-6—Chinese Wall	B—West Panlungshan	X—Dotted lines with arrow points show ranges of heavy Russian guns
3—Ehrlungshan	Black triangles—Jap. positions	C—Headquarters 9th Division	
4—Sungshushan	White squares—Rus. positions	D—Gen. Nogi's Headquarters	

It was the accuracy and overwhelming power of the Japanese artillery fire which made it possible for General Nogi's sappers to push their trenches across the valley, and eventually to establish themselves on the very counterscarps of the biggest and most powerful forts. I do not mean to say that the sappers were permitted to carry on this work without molestation. They were harassed by shells, shrapnel, or rifle bullets almost constantly, and in the latter part of October the Russians sometimes threw as many as three hundred and sixty heavy projectiles into the Japanese lines in a single day. These projectiles, however, did not come from the forts against which siege operations were being directed. They came, as a rule, from forts and batteries much farther away, such as Itzushan, Antzushan, Peyushan, Wangtai, Laoluitsi, and gun positions in the railroad valley and beyond the old Chinese wall. The directions and ranges are shown in Figure 1. The forts that were subjected to artillery attack could do comparatively little to protect themselves, but they were protected to some extent by others. I lay particular stress upon this silencing power of the Japanese artillery for the reason that it affords an explanation—if not the only explanation—of the success of the siege operations. If the Japanese howitzers and naval guns had not been able to overwhelm and silence Sungshushan, Ehrlungshan, and the two Keekwans, it seems to me very doubtful whether the Japanese sappers could have pushed their trenches up to the very moats of those powerful forts, and I am quite sure that I should never have been able to go in comparative safety to the center of the Russian line, and to examine at leisure the backs of counterscarp casemates which were still in the enemy's possession.

I went into the Japanese trenches, for the first time, with Lieutenant Oata, one bright, sunshiny morning in the early part of November. Leaving General

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Nogi's headquarters about ten o'clock in the forenoon, we walked southward along the railway to a low pass, or divide, which separates the Liuchiatun valley from the valley in front of the Russian forts. Although the gauge of the railway had been changed and the roadbed put in order for a distance of a mile or more beyond staff headquarters, trains were run over it only at night. The whole region south of our village was within the zone of the Russian fire, and as the track, in many places, could be seen over the crest of the low divide by observers in the enemy's high gun positions on the hill of Wangtai, it was not thought safe to use the road in the daytime. Under cover of darkness, however, trains were run close up to the crest of the watershed between the valleys, while along the narrow-gauge tramway, which was laid between the rails of the wider road, small flat cars loaded with food and ammunition were pushed by hand across the divide to the headquarters of the Ninth Division.

In sheltered positions, at the bases and on the northern slopes of all the hills between us and the Russian forts, we could see the low, square shelter-tents of Japanese troops, as well as piles of provisions covered with tarpaulins, long lines of matting stables filled with horses, and parks of symmetrically arranged army wagons; while here and there, beside the railroad track, were lying quantities of sapping and engineering material, such as shovels, pickaxes, scaling ladders, coils of hempen cable, and big square timbers intended for trench-bridges or bomb-proofs. All these camps and munitions of war were hidden from the enemy's observation, as well as protected from his fire, by the line of intervening hills; and we saw few signs of hostile bombardment until we crossed the low divide and got fairly into the valley which lies between the 229-Meter-Hill range and the range occupied by the enemy's forts. Here we were fully exposed to high-angle fire from at least half a dozen Russian positions, and all along the road were holes, furrows, and deep excavations made by shells thrown at the Japanese batteries. When an 11-inch percussion shell bursts, on striking the ground, it makes a hole which looks somewhat like the ruined and tumbled-in cellar of a small house; and as we passed more and more frequently fresh excavations of this kind, and began to see shells bursting on the road ahead of us, I decided that going to the front was almost as interesting as climbing Mont Pelée between eruptions. However, it was not likely that we should get hit, and, fortifying myself with reflections and considerations based on the theory of chances, I walked on toward the place where Russian shells every now and then were throwing up vertical spouts of smoke, dust, and stones.

About a quarter of a mile beyond the divide we came to the mouth of a sort of pocket, or cul-de-sac, in the outlying foothills, where the Japanese had mounted two of their big siege howitzers. Lieutenant Oata at once suggested that we stop there for a short rest and take a look at them. Inasmuch as the shells that we had seen bursting on the road ahead of us were evidently aimed at this battery, I did not regard the vicinity of the guns as a particularly desirable resting-place; but when one goes to the front, one must be prepared to take front risks with front seats, and if the Russians had not been able to hit that battery before, they probably would not hit it while we were there. We soon discovered, however, that they *had* hit it before. One of the howitzers had been disabled by a fragment of a shell that very morning, and the gun crew were busily engaged in making repairs. The officer in command, a youth who looked like a recent graduate from a high school, said that they would be ready to open fire again in about forty minutes, and invited us to wait and see the battery in action. I had not forgotten my previous experience behind a Japanese battery in action, and the prospect of seeing Russian shells explode around, behind, or between those guns did not strongly appeal to me; but if Lieutenant Oata could stand it, I thought I could. He had never been engaged in anything more dangerous than raising strawberries in California, and I was not prepared to admit that a Japanese fruit-grower could be cooler or more self-possessed under

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shell fire than an American newspaper man. So we stopped. At first glance, the narrow cul-de-sac in which the battery stood seemed to be as safe a place as we could possibly find. Steep hills, a hundred feet or more in height, protected it on three sides; and if I had not already seen something of high-angle fire, I should have said that it would be impossible to drop a shell into it. As a matter of fact, it *was* extremely difficult to do so, and most of the shells thrown at it from Itzushan either struck the crests of the hills or went entirely over the valley and landed in the road. Once in a while, however, the Russian gunners got the range exactly right, and hurled a shell at such an angle of elevation that when it descended from the sky, at the end of its course, it just grazed the crest of the western hill and dropped into the ravine. It was such a shell that disabled one of the two howitzers on the morning of our visit. While we stood there two or three heavy projectiles struck the natural ramparts of this strong gun-position, and we could hear the tearing, hurtling sound of several others as they crossed the main valley, high overhead; but none of them fell in our vicinity. After inspecting the guns and their emplacements, and talking for a few moments with the young officer in command, we decided that we would not wait for the battery to open fire, but would go on to the headquarters of the Ninth Division.

I was surprised to find that the valley in front of the Russian forts was by no means so open and level as it had seemed to be from the summit of 229-Meter Hill. Low spurs, or undulations, which ran out into it from the base of the divide, afforded considerable shelter, and at a distance of perhaps eight hundred yards from the enemy's position there was a long line of steep bluffs, sixty or seventy feet in height, which formed the southern bank of a small, shallow stream. Under cover of this line of bluffs there were encamped about ten thousand men, including most of the Ninth Division and a part of the Eleventh. How far the shelter extended I could not determine; but it seemed to me that the southern bank of the stream was high and steep for at least a mile and a half. I have referred in a previous article[1] to the fact that, as seen from 229-Meter Hill, "the Japanese camps in the valley seemed to lie open and exposed to the Russian fire, at less than half rifle-range." Although this statement described accurately the situation of the camps as they appeared to an observer standing seven hundred feet above the sea, it was not at all in accordance with real facts. Every one, doubtless, has noticed the way in which small elevations disappear when they are seen from a great height, and then grow almost into mountain ranges when the observer gets close to them and looks at them from below. The line of bluffs in the Port Arthur valley made little show from the top of 229-Meter Hill, but from the headquarters of the Ninth Division it was a Chinese wall of defense and afforded shelter to an army of ten thousand men. The margin of perfect safety, however, was very narrow. The enemy's guns on Wangtai and on the hills back of East Keekwan were so high that shells thrown from them fell close behind the line of bluffs, as shown in figure 2.

FIGURE 2

A—Japanese camps
B—Line of bluffs seen in section
C—Wangtai
D—Line of enemy's fire

This compelled the Japanese to get as close as possible to the steep, protecting bank. Hundreds of soldiers, in fact, had burrowed into the face of the bank itself, and were living like troglodytes, in small, artificial caves, over the mouths of which they had hung curtains of coarse yellow matting to protect them from the cold northerly wind.

The appearance of the camp, as we walked through it in search of General Oshima's headquarters, was novel and interesting in the extreme. Hundreds of small, square, butternut-colored tents were pitched close together in a long thin line at the base of the line of bluffs;

[1] "With the Besieging Army," The Outlook, April 1.

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the steep slope above was crisscrossed by paths leading to successive tiers of matting-screened caves; here and there among the brown shelter-tents stood large conical hospital pavilions flying the flag of the Red Cross, and on the southern bank of the stream, near the railway, was a battery of four big siege howitzers, beautifully mounted on circular turntables which were set in massive emplacements of solid concrete. Although guns and tents were crowded as closely as possible against the base of the protecting bluff, the population of the encampment moved about freely, without reference to the zone of safety. Scores of soldiers were washing their underclothing near the brook; dozens more were buying vegetables and Oriental sweetmeats from a long line of Chinese peddlers; a few were having their chins shaved, or their hair clipped, by company barbers; and a few were cooking over small square fire-boxes, or getting ready to start for the trenches with drinking-water and hot food for the men who were on duty in the advanced parallels. Both sides were bombarding with heavy guns, and the air was filled with the hurtling, tearing sound of big shells flying in parabolic curves across the valley.

After walking for a quarter of a mile along the line of shelter-tents and caves, we reached the headquarters of General Oshima's staff, and introduced ourselves to half a dozen officers whom we found eating luncheon in a large white conical pavilion pitched close under the shelter of the bluff. Although they seemed to be a little surprised at our sudden and unheralded appearance, they gave us a cordial welcome, and Lieutenant Hori, adjutant of the Ninth Division, who spoke English fluently, conducted us to another large tent, where we were shortly served with hot veal cutlets, breaded, delicious omelets, fresh bread and butter, and Japanese tea. Lieutenant Hori apologized for what he called the meagerness of the luncheon, and said that if he had anticipated our coming he would have had something better; but we assured him, with absolute sincerity, that the food set before us would have been creditable to the chef of a metropolitan club, and that few things had surprised us more than veal cutlets breaded and perfectly cooked omelets in a Japanese camp only a few hundred yards from the Russian forts.

After luncheon Lieutenant Hori said, "I suppose you want to go into the trenches; how would you like to visit the East Panlungshan Fort?"

"Is it reasonably safe?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes!" he replied, "it's quite safe." Then, after a moment's reflection, he added, conscientiously, "But it's not *entirely* safe."

When a Japanese officer, who has been under fire almost every day for six or eight weeks, tells you that a proposed expedition is "quite safe, but not entirely safe," you may prepare yourself for an experience that will be disquieting, if not startling. Your idea of a "safe" position is one where shells and shrapnel bullets do not fall; while he regards as "quite safe" a position where such projectiles fall, but where men are killed by them only now and then. There was no more danger, perhaps, in the Panlungshan Fort than in the trenches leading to it; but both were bombarded, at irregular and uncertain intervals, by the Russian gunners on Itzushan, Antzushan, Peyushan, Wangtai, and Golden Hill, and it was impossible to go beyond the camp of the Ninth Division without running a certain amount of risk. In the very trenches that Lieutenant Hori regarded as "quite safe" he himself was wounded and Lieutenant Ishibata was killed, only thirteen days later, by a chance shell which exploded at their feet. However, we had started for the front, and to the front we determined to go.

On our way to the trenches we stopped for a moment at a sort of camp museum, where the soldiers of the Ninth Division had collected a quantity of captured relics and trophies in the shape of Russian rifles, cartridge-boxes, hand-grenades, shrapnel tubes, iron star-rocket cases, force-pumps, and fish torpedoes.

"Where did you get those torpedoes?" I inquired of Lieutenant Hori. "You can't have captured a Russian battleship away back here inland."

"No," he replied. "We didn't get

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them by capture; they were thrown at us through the air. Most of them failed to explode, and we have picked up nine."

The three that were displayed in the museum had four-bladed propellers attached, and must have been discharged from torpedo-tubes; but whether the propulsive force was compressed air, steam, or gunpowder, Lieutenant Hori did not know. Many strange and curious missiles have been used in war; but never before, I think, have submarine torpedoes been thrown from land forts into the trenches of a besieging army.

After we left the museum Lieutenant Hori suggested that we take a look at the Russian forts from the camp "observatory;" and, turning into a steep, rocky gulch, we climbed to the top of the bluff, where the soldiers had built a rough wall of loose stones to protect observers from rifle bullets.

"Don't show yourself here any more than you can help," said Lieutenant Hori to me. "The Russian sharpshooters have got this range, and it is not a very safe place."

The forts of the eastern sector, as I looked at them through a chink in the wall, seemed surprisingly near. I could see the bodies of Japanese dead lying on the slopes of North Keekwan, the trenches running up to the edge of the moat, and even the holes and ragged notches made in the parapet by our 11-inch shells; while nearer at hand, in the open or under lines of wire entanglement, lay little heaps of rotting clothing and bones to show where men perished in the unfortunate assault of August 19–24. There were no signs of activity either in the trenches or in the forts; but the batteries behind us were pounding away at all of the enemy's positions east of the railway, and we could see, more clearly and distinctly than ever before, the volcanic effects produced by the bursting shells from the big siege howitzers. I felt decidedly glad that we were going to a fort that the Japanese were holding, and not to one that they were bombarding. After examining the whole Russian line carefully through our glasses, we climbed down the gulch, walked westward for a distance of a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, and then, turning into a shallower and more open ravine, which took us again to the crest of the bluff, entered the trenches.

The readers of The Outlook may be perfectly familiar with siege operations, and may know how trenches are made, concealed, and protected; but, for the purposes of this article, I shall assume that they are as ignorant as I was, and shall describe briefly the methods and devices that interested me, or that seemed to me noteworthy, when I went through the Japanese trenches for the first time. In making a half-underground line of approach to a modern fort, the engineers of the besieging army try to lay it out in such a way as to prevent the enemy from firing into any part of it lengthwise. If they should carry a trench directly toward the fort, in a straight line, the garrison would be able, of course, to sweep it from end to end with rifle bullets and shrapnel, and make it absolutely untenable. In order to avoid this danger, the sappers dig back and forth in a series of sharp zigzags whose legs, or sections, approach the enemy's position at angles varying from forty-five to fifty degrees. Such a trench may be bombarded, but it cannot be raked or swept longitudinally, since it everywhere presents a side toward the fort against which it is directed. All that the besieged garrison can do is to fire across the angles, and unless their guns are mounted on a very high hill, few of their projectiles get into the deep, narrow cut in which the sappers are at work.

The problem presented to the besieging engineer, however, becomes much more difficult and serious when he has to approach a long line of forts. He must then guard against longitudinal fire, not from a single position, but from perhaps half a dozen positions; and no matter how he lays his zigzag out, its legs are liable to be swept lengthwise by shrapnel from one fort or another.

In Figure 3, for example, the line "B" is open to longitudinal fire from gun position 4, the line "D" from gun position 3, and the line "E" from gun position 1; and there is no possibility of plotting that trench, either on paper or

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in the field, in such a way as to prevent the enemy from firing lengthwise into two or more sections of it. The Japanese engineers at Port Arthur saw at once the serious nature of this difficulty, and decided that their trenches must be concealed and that the sections which lay open to longitudinal fire must be in some way protected. It was evident, of course, that the trenches could not be

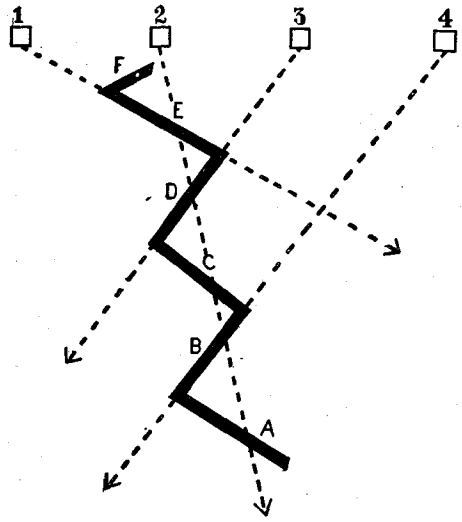

FIGURE 3
1 2 3 4—Enemy's gun positions
A B C D E F—Zigzag trench of approach

hidden if the earth from them were thrown out on the surface of the ground, as it would be in the digging of an ordinary ditch. A long heap of freshly turned soil would be as conspicuous as a railway embankment, and would serve as a firing guide to riflemen and gunners two miles away. Every cubic yard of earth, therefore, was carried back in baskets through the slowly advancing trench, and was deposited in a place of shelter where it could not be seen. The trench itself was then masked, as far as possible, with cornstalks. Before the siege began a large part of the valley in front of the Russian forts had been planted by Chinese farmers with Indian corn, or with the tall Manchurian millet which resembles corn in its habit of growth. Some of the crop, apparently, had been harvested, but over large areas the stumps of the stalks at least were still standing, and this stubble served to conceal, in part, the narrow lines of excavation. Then the Japanese sappers brought forward fresh cornstalks and fastened them up along the sides of the trenches in such an artful way that they looked like a half-broken-down part of the real crop; and from a distance of half a mile it was impossible to distinguish the old cornstalks, *in situ*, from the new cornstalks artificially set up, and almost equally impossible to determine where the trenches really were. I have already said in a previous article [1] that when I first looked down into this valley from the top of 229-Meter Hill I was surprised and disappointed at the insignificant showing made by the Japanese siege operations. But if the trenches were so artfully concealed that I could see little or nothing of them even from the Japanese side and from a height of seven hundred feet, how much of them were the Russians likely to see from their side and from positions not half so high? In the area visible from 229-Meter Hill I presume there were at least twelve or fifteen miles of trenches, and yet I could not locate with certainty more than two or three miles, even with the aid of a powerful field-glass.

But the Japanese did not rely wholly upon artificial concealment. When it became necessary to push one leg, or section, of a trench directly toward a Russian gun position, so as to expose it to longitudinal fire, they protected it with a series of bridges. I do not know whether this device was new or not; but I had never before seen it or heard of it. A trench-bridge—a structure for which I have no technical name—consists of two massive sticks of squared timber, thrown across the trench at a right angle and used as a supporting base for a three-foot wall of sand-bags, carefully masked with cornstalks. One of the first things that I noticed when I went into the trenches was the impossibility of getting so much as a glimpse of the Russian forts. Every leg, or section, of the zigzag excavation that ran toward one of the enemy's gun positions was spanned by two or three of these timber and sand-bag bridges, which, overlapping one another in the line of vision, hid the fort from an observer in the trench, and

[1] "With the Besieging Army."

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protected the trench from the raking fire of the fort. As a bar to shrapnel and rifle bullets, these bridges were almost as effective as a roof would have been. Heavy shells, of course, would demolish them; but it is not an easy matter to hit a three-foot bridge with a heavy projectile at a distance of three-quarters of a mile—particularly when that bridge is so hidden by skillfully disposed cornstalks that it looks exactly like every other part of the cornfield in which it stands.

Apart from the bridges and the cornstalk blinds, the Japanese trenches presented no striking features that were novel or unexpected. I noticed, however, that every leg of a zigzag was extended or prolonged a little beyond the beginning of the next one, so as to make at every corner a small recess, in which were stored shovels, pickaxes, baskets, cloth for sand-bags, and other sapping material, which had been in use in the past or might be needed in the future. Every two or three hundred yards the zigzag trench of approach was intersected by a parallel—a sort of cross-gallery, in which siege mortars might be placed, or troops massed for an assault or to repel a counter-attack.

Next to the skillfulness and ingenuity shown in the concealment and protection of the trenches, the thing that impressed me most was the immense amount of labor that they represented. The trench leading to the Panlungshan Fort was about five feet wide and had an average depth of five and a half to six feet. As its length, including the parallels, must have been at least a thousand yards, the sappers had taken out of it and carried to the rear in baskets nearly one hundred thousand cubic feet of earth and stones. This, however, was only a small part of the work done in the valley. The approaches to the main forts were all double, and in order to reach the single fort of Sungshushan the sappers of the First Division had to dig more than a mile of trenches and six successive parallels.

When, after a brisk walk of ten minutes, we got out into the middle of the valley, the cannonade seemed to increase in volume and intensity. Two or three more batteries of Japanese naval guns opened fire on the Russian intrenchments back of the Panlungshan forts; the banging of bursting shells ahead of us became louder and louder; and the whistling, hurtling, moaning sounds of flying projectiles seemed to come from all parts of the sky. Standing midway between the lines, I could hear the flight of the big shells from the siege howitzers throughout nearly the whole of their seventeen-second course.

As we approached the East Panlungshan Fort, the zigzags suddenly ended, and the trench straightened out so as to give us a clear view up the brown, shell-torn slope of the hill. It was seamed with deep trenches and galleries, and here and there I could see what appeared to be half-shattered bomb-proofs; but there was no wall, parapet, or inclosure, and I should never have thought of calling the ragged intrenchment a "fort." It looked more like a Nevada hillside, cut, furrowed, and torn up in the processes of hydraulic mining. Just as we began the ascent, a big Russian shell burst near the crest of the eminence, about a hundred yards ahead of us, making a roar like that of an exploding mine and throwing up a dark fountain of earth and stones.

"Ah!" said Lieutenant Hori, coolly, "enemy's shell—probably from Niryu-san." He made the comment as indifferently as if he were saying, "Ah! a bumblebee—the first one I've seen this year." I couldn't regard the situation in that light-minded way myself, and when, a moment later, the Russians opened fire on the hill and the front trenches with shrapnel, I regretted that I had not taken out a good, substantial life insurance policy before leaving America. The fighting in and around the East Panlungshan Fort that afternoon was nothing more, I presume, than casual, every-day "scrapping;" but it seemed to me, as we ascended the hill, that we were in the thick of a general engagement. Japanese shells were bursting in the enemy's forts and intrenchments on three sides of us; soldiers in all the advanced positions were "sniping" at one another with rifles; Russian shrapnel cases were exploding with sharp, startling bangs overhead; the air, be-

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tween concussions, was filled with the ripping and whistling of shells; and, to my inexperienced senses, the din was almost appalling. "And this," I said to myself, "is what Lieutenant Hori calls 'quite safe, but not entirely safe.'" It impressed me as entirely *un*safe. As a matter of fact, however, his statement was much nearer the truth than any that I should have been disposed to make. The shells that were hurtling overhead and bursting around us were nearly all from Japanese batteries; the "sniping" in the trenches was perfectly harmless, so far as we were concerned; and even the shrapnel was less dangerous than it seemed to be, for the reason that shrapnel bullets go forward at a sharp angle, instead of directly downward, and few of them get into a deep, narrow trench unless they happen to rake it lengthwise.

A short distance from the foot of the hill Lieutenant Hori turned into a dark cave, or dugout, screened by a curtain of coarse matting, which was occupied as a dwelling and an office by Major K. Sato, acting colonel of the Thirty-fifth Infantry. To my great surprise, we found him fast asleep. How any man could sleep in that infernal racket of bursting shells and shrapnel I could not imagine, but I suppose an officer at the front gets accustomed to everything. The Major rubbed his eyes, gave us his left hand cordially—his right had recently been wounded and was still bandaged—and at once set before us a bottle of saki and a piece of cold baked fish, which, he said, were all the refreshments he could offer us. After a few moments' conversation we all went up the hill together to a shattered Russian casemate, or bomb-proof, near the crest, which served as a home for another regimental officer—Major S. Hokota. One whole side of this shelter and a part of the roof had been blown away by a shell or a hand-grenade, but the other side was still intact and looked like the mouth of a timbered gallery in a mine. Over the entrance to this cave had been hung a curtain of matting, and the gap in the roof had been filled up with a big sheet of yellow oiled paper. Major Sato introduced us to the proprietor and occupant of this hole in the ground; saki and sweet biscuit were handed around, and we sat for half an hour in the gloomy twilight of the half-subterranean chamber discussing the war, the approaching Presidential election in America, and the character of President Roosevelt. I am afraid that my unpremeditated remarks upon these subjects were not as lucid and coherent as they would have been in a less exciting environment. Whizzing projectiles from the Japanese side of the valley were going thirty or forty feet over our heads into a Russian gun position near the Chinese wall; 28-centimeter shells were bursting in the North Keekwan Fort on one side of us and in the Ehrlungshan Fort on the other; now and then there were heavy, jarring explosions in the near vicinity, and every time I heard a sharp bang of shrapnel I half expected that the sheet of oiled paper over my head would be torn to pieces by a shower of descending bullets. In short, I was too much excited, and too uncomfortable, to do President Roosevelt's character any sort of justice. I only wished that he were there to give the Japanese an "appreciation" of his own character, because he would have been much more "de-lighted" with the situation than I was.

About three o'clock we all went out into the main trench, and I had an opportunity, for the first time, to get a clear view of the valley and of the range of hills that bounded it on the north. In the whole course of my stay in front of Port Arthur I don't think I had a greater shock of surprise than that which I experienced when I emerged from that bomb-proof and looked at the Japanese positions from the Russian side. Within the range of possible vision, as I very well knew, there were ten or twelve miles of trenches and parallels, ten thousand infantry of the line encamped in tents, and perhaps twenty batteries of large and small guns; but I could see—absolutely nothing! Here and there, on the floor of the valley, there were a few Chinese villages and hamlets, more or less knocked to pieces by Russian shells, and over the crests of the distant hills were rising clouds of whitish smoke; but I could not discover a gun, nor a tent,

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nor a soldier, nor an intrenchment, nor a battery position, nor anything whatever to show that I was looking at one of the most formidable lines of attack that the world has ever seen. The trenches in the immediate foreground were visible, of course, and there were uprushes of white smoke from the hidden batteries of siege howitzers on the other side of the valley; but with these exceptions there was not a suggestion of war in the whole landscape.

Major Sato, who seemed desirous of showing us everything that was to be seen, suggested that we go to the "P Fort," an intrenched hill just east of Panlungshan, which had been captured by the Japanese in the general assault of October 30; but I thought I had had experience enough for one day, and I frankly confess that the shrapnel was getting on my nerves. So far as I could see, it was not killing anybody, but a wounded man was carried past us on a stretcher while we stood there, and I had not as much trust as the Japanese seemed to have in the protection afforded by the walls of the trenches. We therefore thanked Major Sato and the other officers for their hospitality, bade them all good-by, and started on our long walk homeward. When we left the trenches, I felt somewhat relieved; but I did not look forward to the future with assured confidence until we crossed the divide into the Liuchiatun valley and got out of the "quite safe but not entirely safe" region.

Why American Labor Unions Keep Out of Politics

By William E. Walling

WHY is it that the working people of this country have not followed the example of the working people of the rest of the world, and organized themselves as a separate political body? Every country of Europe excepting Russia has now an independent labor movement, and representatives, varying from a handful to a powerful minority, in the national legislatures. In Australia, where the Laborites recently controlled the country, it has been necessary for the other parties to amalgamate into one in order to defeat them. In America alone there is no single workingman in Congress, no mayor of a single important city who is accepted as their representative by the working people, and no more than a handful of legislators in all of the forty-eight States who obey the labor movement first, and the political parties of which they are members afterward. This extraordinary and anomalous situation has never been explained.

Are the unions unwilling to grasp the political power that seems within their reach? Do they hesitate to assume the risk of failure for fear that they might lose what they have already gained? Are they without the organization and leadership necessary for political success? None of these questions have ever been seriously considered either by the leaders or the rank and file of the movement. They have been otherwise engaged. The unions have not gone into politics in the United States because it is the almost universal opinion among them that they have found a better way.

If the five or six million workingmen voters of this country were organized into a Socialist party, no one doubts that they could ultimately dominate every industrial community, every important city and town, and a number of the leading industrial States. But on account of the numerical predominance of the agricultural and middle classes in the country at large, a labor party could never be anything but a local power, confined either to the city or the State, while even this local power could always be taken away from them by the larger community of which they are a part.

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But if these same five or six million voters were unionized, then labor might, indeed, control the Nation without the possibility of being checked. The unionization of the railways, the mines, the building operations, the machine shops, and of all the strategically important industries which are already well on the road to complete organization, would mean the control by labor of practically all the industries of the United States.

The labor movement in this country has taken the shape of a business organization instead of a political machine, not because labor fears to go into politics, but because the game does not seem worth the candle. The 2,600,000 union men, who either abstained from voting or cast their ballots with the regular political parties in the last election, were voting to leave labor politics alone. Against these, scarcely 400,000 labor votes were cast for the Socialist parties. The proportion of Socialists in the unions is about the same. Barely one-sixth of the voters in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor were cast for the Socialist resolutions, and the majority of these were German. Not one English-speaking union of consequence in the American Federation of Labor is in Socialist hands, and the recent Convention at San Francisco refused to take a single step in the direction proposed by the Socialists. President Gompers defiantly predicted before the Convention not only that Socialism will not succeed in capturing the labor movement of the United States, but that the trades-unions will actually invade the home of Socialism and conquer on the continent of Europe. The success of the union coal miners of Germany, largely non-Socialists, in tying up the mines and threatening every industry of that country, would seem to offer a striking fulfillment of his prophecy.

Every act of the labor leaders who met at San Francisco indicated that the labor movement in this country is not Socialistic, even in its ideas. The Socialist "campaign of education" has always consisted largely in a flood of revolutionary talk. Nothing could be further from the spirit of this gathering. "Let us make of organized labor an institution that can fight, not talk," was the advice of P. H. McCarty, the "Czar" of the San Francisco building trades. Nearly every address carried the conservative note.

"We revere the institutions, the history, and the traditions of this Republic," President Gompers insisted in his annual report. But let us not be deceived. Organized labor is to be made an institution that can fight. But the fight is to be waged against employers, not against the Government. The official head of the American labor movement is opposed to Socialistic or revolutionary talk because he is satisfied that the unions have accomplished, without any revolution in the government or the law, that actual and concrete economic revolution which will take the control of industry in many essential aspects out of the hands of the employers and put it into the hands of the employees. That a gradual economic revolution is proposed there can be no question. It is only a few years since President Gompers and other labor leaders were publicly predicting that the unions would gradually be able to abolish profits altogether through the never-ending encroachments of wages forced up by the unions. What, then, is the nature of the conservatism of the unions?

"We shall be conservative in our deliberations," President Gompers explained in opening the Convention at San Francisco, "but only so conservative as is essential to the success of our movement. . . . Moderate in our demands, but absolutely radical in our determination to achieve them." The unions revere American institutions, but they are also imbued with the practical spirit of American life. They are determined to succeed at all hazards, and they have adopted the most practical measures for doing so. They have decided to talk little and to take all they can get. President Gompers has defined the goal of the labor movement in the single word "More." On this irreducible minimum of theory the American labor movement is built.

The American labor leader is a business man. He does not care to waste himself in talk, and he does not ask anything more of the law or of politics than

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to be let alone. He does not ask for a new constitution or for new laws. He believes that the most revolutionary economic programme can be accomplished under existing legal forms.

He has found some conservative principle to serve as a basis for every important article of his faith. He is opposed to injunctions because, he says, injunctions interfere with personal liberty and equality before the law. He is hostile to the employers' proposition that the unions ought to be incorporated and thereby become financially responsible to employers under the law, on the ground that employers themselves have no such responsibility to the unions, and that the proposed arrangement would therefore violate the legal principle that a contract should be mutual and work both ways. Finally, in resisting the proposed law for compulsory arbitration, President Gompers does not rest his case on the interference with the personal liberty of the worker—the compulsion to work—which such a law would involve. He goes on to invoke the most conservative of all legal principles. He is opposed to compulsory arbitration, forsooth, because the employer's property would be violated if he were coerced by the State to pay a fixed wage to his employees. The unions are still willing to leave politics alone and to leave their destinies with the courts.

What does Mr. Gompers mean, then, when he says, as he did at San Francisco, that the unions have already become an active political influence? The only practical methods by which labor has exerted its political power are, first, through its legislative committees; and, second, through the independent use of the ballot on special occasions. The legislative committees in Congress and in the legislatures have been principally useful in preventing hostile legislation. They have been the weapons of defense. The only aggressive measure asked by labor of the legislatures and Congress—the shorter working day by law—has been repeatedly and everywhere defeated in its broader aspects, and has only been enacted in a few States and for those industries where long hours are considered to be extra-hazardous and to entail extraordinary risks to the health of the workers.

The second practical and successful step that labor has taken in the direction of politics has been the use of the ballot against the enemies of labor, "independently and without regard to parties," to use the words of the plank adopted some years ago. This measure also has been with the labor lobbies or legislative committees just mentioned principally a weapon of defense. The defeat of Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, are examples of the successful use of this power. But in both cases the Governors marked for defeat had become almost open and avowed enemies of the labor organizations, and were not even well supported by their own organizations.

The labor leaders have concerned themselves with practical politics only to the same extent as have the business men. They have devoted the merest fraction of their time and energies to the effort to reach their end by political means. It would be difficult to see how the unions could be more clearly out of politics than they are now. Hardly a merchants' association or a board of trade is less active in the political field.

At the present moment hardly a labor leader of National prominence is giving any consideration to the possibility of going into politics. They are satisfied with the growing control over industry that they have been able to obtain without any such action. But it would be wrong to conclude that the unions are finally and for all time pledged to a non-political course. President Gompers, to be sure, and several others of the foremost leaders, have lost no occasion of late to denounce the Socialists and all their works both now and hereafter. But John Mitchell has taken another view which more nearly represents that of the labor movement. He agrees with Mr. Gompers as to the wisdom of the present policy of abstaining from politics, but he will not mortgage the future course. Mr. Mitchell refuses to bind himself in any way concerning the political outlook of the unions. In his "Organized Labor" he clearly states that the unions will go into politics wher-

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ever and whenever and to whatever extent it may become practicable or necessary to do so. He even agrees that the unions may adopt the most revolutionary and fundamental of all Socialist proposals, the abolition of the wage system, if they are not satisfied with the improvement of conditions under it. At San Francisco he went so far as to defy any one to show where he had ever attacked the Socialist party. Samuel Gompers has burned his bridges behind him. John Mitchell has left the door wide open for a future Socialistic career.

Of the two courses open to organized labor, the one Socialist politics, based on the independent use of the ballot by the working class, and the other trade-union action, based on the use of the strike and the boycott, the American movement prefers the latter. Political action might begin by splitting the ranks of labor and end by uniting the other economic classes against it. Trade-union action, on the other hand, promises to give to the unions within a few years the control over nearly all those strategic industries, such as the railroads and mines, that are absolutely necessary to life itself in every modern industrial community. If the unions should at any time cease to grow, if they should cease to extend their power, if the present purely economic policy should fail, or if they should meet with any new form of political opposition from the employers, there is every indication, from the attitude of the majority of the leaders from John Mitchell down, that they would throw themselves into the field of politics and put the labor struggles in this country on the same class basis as that of the other advanced and civilized nations of the world.

Mors Triumphans

By Jeannette Marks

I.—Griffith Griffiths Has a Happy Thought and Takes a Trip

EACH new election for the town council found Griffith Griffiths still unelected. The primary reason for his failure was a party matter; Griffiths was a Conservative, whereas every other Welshman in the town of Bryn Tirion was a Radical. Let him change his politics, said Bryn Tirion. No, said Griffith Griffiths, never! And the town knew he meant it. But, added Griffiths, I *will* be a member. For thirty years this battle was waged; children were born, and their children; mothers grew old and died; and Griffiths grew rich in slate and sheep. Now he was sixty and still unsuccessful. If he wished, he could buy up all Merionethshire; true, but he could not buy up one independent, honest Welshman, whether that Welshman counted his sheep by tens or thousands. Nor, to do Griffiths justice, did he think of buying votes, for he was as honest as his fellow-townsmen. Pulling his whiskers, he looked vindictively at the mantelpiece before him, with its cordon of shining, smiling china cats Had he not done more for the village than any other man? He had given Bryn Tirion two sons of whom to be proud, he had provided the young minister with a wife in the person of a beloved daughter, he had piously paid for tearing down a shabby old treasure of a church built in the time of Edward I., he had presented the village with a fountain and a new bread oven, he had introduced improved methods in cleaning and shearing sheep, and he employed daily over one hundred men in his slate quarry. Notwithstanding all these benefactions, he was still obliged to consider schemes for winning a paltry election.

"That's a happy thought," he exclaimed, starting forward. "I'll do it. Aye, it'll win this time. I'll go for it myself an' bring it home, I will. There'll be no word spoke when they see that. It'll cost me a hundred pounds an' the trip, but I'll do it."

Griffiths's eyes twinkled as he winked at the mantelpiece cats:

"There'll be no doubt this time, my

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girls. No doubt, no doubt this time, an' every old granny in the town a-thankin' me. Oho, ho, ho!"

Mrs. Griffiths peered in.

"Father!"

"Aye!"

"Father?"

"Well, *mother?*"

"Is it a joke?"

"No-o, a joke, yes, a—no-o, it is not."

"Father, what are ye thinkin'?"

"I—I, well, I've *been* a-thinkin'!" replied Griffiths, with conviction.

Mother's face expressed censure.

"I'm thinkin' *now*, mother, I'm thinkin' of goin' to Liverpool."

"Liverpool! an' what would ye be goin' there for?"

"I'm thinkin', mother, of goin' to-morrow."

"Thinkin' of goin' to-morrow?"

"Aye!"

"Are ye goin' about slate?"

"No, not just about slate," father hedged.

"Is it sheep?"

"No, not exactly sheep."

Mrs. Griffiths by this time regarded her husband with alarm.

"Ye no been to Liverpool in twenty years; am I goin'?"

"Why, no, mother; I'll travel there one day and back the next. I'm—I'm a-goin' just—I'm a-goin' for the trip."

"For the trip!" sniffed Mrs. Griffiths.

"What'll I bring ye, mother?"

"I'm no' wantin' anything," replied Mrs. Griffiths, coolly.

II.—Griffith Griffiths Takes a Trip and His Wife Receives a Call

While her generous husband was running about Liverpool to buy another benefaction for Bryn Tirion, Mrs. Griffiths was receiving calls at Sygyn Fawr.

"Bore da," said Olwyn Evans, stepping over the brass door-sill of Sygyn Fawr.

"Bore da," replied Beti Griffiths.

"I hear Griffiths is gone to Liverpool?"

"Aye, he is."

"He went yesterday?"

"Aye."

"He comes back this evening?"

"Aye."

The clock ticked and the china cats smiled blandly at the silence.

"He's not come yet?"

"No, he has not."

Olwyn readjusted her shawl.

"Ifan says he's not taken the trip for twenty years?"

"No, twenty years ago this September."

"Rhys Goch says he's gone for new machinery come from Ameriky. Has he so?"

At this point there was a chorus of yaps and shrieks from Colwyn Street, on which Sygyn Fawr stood.

"It's Marged Owen's baby, Johnnee," said Olwyn. "Dalben's terriers are always upsettin' him when they're fightin'. At Cwm Dyli farm they say Griffith's gone to sell sheep. Has he so?"

"It's neither sheep nor slate," replied Beti Griffiths, acridly.

"Is it so?"

The street rang with another volley of yells.

"It's Cidwn Powell this time," said Beti, "fallin' off the slate copin'. He always is; some day he'll fall in, an' I don't know what Magee'll do then."

"No, nor I," added Olwyn Evans; "it's her only. Jane Wynne and Jane Jones is ill. Their folks 've been to the chemist's in Tremadoc for them, but you'd think they'd have the doctor, now wouldn't you?"

"You would," assented Beti. "Jane Wynne's eighty; how old is Jane Jones?"

"She's comin' seventy-five."

"She is?"

"The chemist says it's failin' with both," commented Olwyn. "They'll not die very far apart. They'll be keepin' the minister busy, what with visitin' them and then buryin' them. It'll be hard on Robert."

"It will."

"You say Griffiths is not back?"

"No, not back."

"He'll be comin'?"

"Aye."

"Dydd da."

"Dydd da."

III.—Griffith Griffiths Brings His Happy Thought Home

The evening light lay purple and lavender on the heather-covered hills; it cut

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through Aberglaslyn Pass in a golden shaft, gilding the jagged top of Craig y Llan and making the cliff-side of Moel Hebog sparkle. Griffith Griffiths sniffed the honeyed air of his Welsh valleys hungrily. The nearer he came to home the more purple seemed the heather and the more golden the gorse.

"How'd ye think of it, Griffiths?" said Jones, looking back approvingly.

"Well, the village hasn't any."

"It'll be a great surprise, man."

"It will be," agreed Griffiths.

"The folks over to C'n'rvon can't give themselves airs any more."

"Well, no, they can not."

"Did Beti know?"

"No; a woman worries when she's to keep a secret."

"The folks have all been askin' for you for two days;" and Jones's face shone with the same delighted good will as that on his master's.

"We'll take it to Ty Isaf; it'll be kept there."

"Aye. Ye're a thoughtful man, Griffiths. Ye've done about everything could be done for this village. There ain't a man better thought of nor you, except you're a Conservative. But they ought to put you on the council just the same."

The caravan moved slowly into Bryn Tirion. At the rumble of wheels Olwyn thrust her head out of Cwm Cloch door, took one look at the moving load, and rushed into the back garden for Ifan. To Ty Isaf they hurried with the crowd; girls with water-pails dropped them; children staggering along under mammoth loaves of bread fresh from the oven tumbled them in the white dust of the road; old women put down their bundles of fagots; dogs ceased their quarreling and children their playing, all rushing in the same direction.

Griffiths and Jones were stripping away the crating.

"It's an organ for meetin'," said Marget Owen.

"It's a new pulpit," exclaimed Magee Powell.

"It's a HEARSE!" cried Olwyn Evans, as the bagging was ripped from one side.

For an instant admiration made the concourse silent; then old Marslie Powell said softly:

"If the Lord had 'a' asked me what I wanted most, he could na done better."

"Surely, it is the Lord's gift," affirmed Elen Roberts.

"To think I'd live to see a real live hearse!" shrilly exclaimed old Annee Dalben.

"It's a fine smart present, it is," said Howell Roberts, "an' there wouldn't no one else 'a' thought of it except Griffith Griffiths."

"It'll be pretty and tasty with mournin', now won't it?" commented Gwen Williams.

"It's a pity Jane Jones and Jane Wynne's too sick to be here an' see it, when they're likely to have first chance at it," declared Olwyn Evans.

"It'll be fine for the first as is buried in it," nodded Elen Roberts, wistfully.

"It'll be an honor," assented old Annee Dalben.

IV.—Bryn Tirion Sees a Lighted Candle of the Dead and a Contest

"The doctor from Tremadoc has been called in," remarked Beti.

"Has he so?" replied Griffiths, toasting his feet before the fire and eying the smiling cats benevolently. "He's a clever young man."

"Aye, but it won't save Jane Jones nor Jane Wynne."

"No?"

"The Joneses is havin' him come every other day, so the Wynneses is doin' the same. They're both failin' rapidly. When the family asks about Jane Jones, all he'll say is, 'She's no worse.' An' when the Wynneses ask about Jane Wynne, he says, 'She's no better.' Olwyn Evans says it's her opinion he don't know which is worse; doctors, she thinks, has to keep quiet, they're always so uncertain what the Lord is plannin'. It'll be hard on Robert if they both die the same day an' he has to bury them simultaneous. Virginia says he's poorly now from havin' to make so many visits each day on the Janeses, to say nothin' of the neighbors flockin' in to ask him questions after each visit. It's hard on Robert."

"Aye, it is," assented Griffiths, peacefully.

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In the thirtieth year of the contest Griffith Griffiths had won his election; by the gift of the hearse he put Bryn Tirion under a final obligation. Politics paled before the generations of dead who would be indebted to this benefactor. That a man should be a Conservative or a Radical mattered not to the dead, and the living must discharge for the dead their debt of gratitude. But the outcome of this contest was quickly lost sight of in the uncertainty of a new strife. Would Jane Jones or Jane Wynne be buried first in the new hearse? While Griffiths and Beti were still discussing this question the door-knocker clapped rapidly.

"I do believe it's Olwyn Evans come with news," exclaimed Beti.

"Nos dda," said Olwyn, disposing of her greeting. "She's seen it!"

"Seen it?"

"Aye, Gwen Williams. She was walkin' there, by the old bridge over the Glaslyn, this evening, an' first she thought it was a light in the old mill, for it looked large, just like a lamp-flame. Then she saw it was movin' and it was comin' towards her."

"It was the Candle of the Dead she saw?" asked Griffiths.

"Aye, it was; the nearer it came the smaller grew the flame, till it was no bigger than a thimble. Gwen was frightened so she couldn't move from the wall; she let it pass close by her, and it was a *woman* carryin' the light."

"A woman!"

"Aye, a woman, an' she moved on to the door-sill of Jane Jones's house, an' stopped there."

"Jane Jones's?"

"Aye, an' then she went over to Jane Wynne's door an' stopped there."

"She did?"

"Aye, she did; an' then she went over to the graveyard an' waved her candle over the gate, an' it went out. Gwen says there weren't no more thickness to her than to the candle flame; you could thrust your finger straight through her."

"Which door did she go to first? Jane Jones's?"

"Aye, it was Jane Jones's; but Gwen says she stood nearer the Wynnes' plot in the graveyard."

Griffiths's eyes sought the cats, and he pulled his side whiskers thoughtfully.

"You cannot tell which it'll be, now can you?"

"No, you cannot; but I've my opinion it'll be Jane Jones; she's more gone in the face. I must be goin'. Beti, will you be comin' with me? I promised Gwen I'd stop in for a neighborly look at the Janeses, and perhaps I can help her decide which it'll be."

First they went to Jane Wynne's. They found her propped up in bed surrounded with a circle of interested neighbors. The doctor had just gone, and the minister was on his way in. Old Marslie Powell curtsied gravely to the minister as he entered.

"Dear love, she'll not last the night."

"Aye, aye," chorused the circle of neighbors, "her breath's failin' now."

But in Jane Wynne's eye there was a live coal of intelligence; she beckoned imperiously with her scrawny old hand to the young minister.

"If I do, ye'll put it on the stone," she whispered, eagerly.

"Yes, Jane, Hugh will have it done."

"She's not long," said Olwyn to Beti; "let us be goin' to Jane Jones's."

They walked across the street.

"Poor dear," said Elen Roberts to them as they entered, "she'll not last till morn. Her heart's beatin' slower a'ready."

"Aye, aye, she's failin'," assented the neighbors.

"It would be a credit, somethin' to be proud on," whispered old Annee Dalben.

"Aye, a credit," agreed the neighbors.

Jane beckoned to the doctor.

"If I do, tell Robert Roberts to make mention of it in his sermon," she pleaded, weakly.

"I will," replied the doctor.

"Well," remarked Olwyn Evans as they went out, "it'll be a credit either way to one of the families to be carried in that smart hearse. Jane Wynne's older, an' perhaps she'd ought to get it; but then the Joneses has always meant more to Bryn Tirion, an' it seems as if they'd ought to have the honor. I never saw two families more ambitious for anything. It does look as if Griffiths had

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thought of everything a man could think of to benefit the village."

"Aye," assented Beti, proudly; "he's a wonderful man for thinkin' of other folks."

V.—Bryn Tirion Sees Death Triumphant

"I don't know," said Olwyn Evans, in a resigned voice. "I don't know but it was best. The Wynneses always had fewer chances than the Joneses. Hugh Wynne didn't say much, but I could see he was happy; an' the Wynne girls was so pleased. They said as long as their mother had to go, she couldn't have done better; the stone'll look so pretty with it all writ on it. An' then the hearse an' their mournin' did look so nice together."

"There was a good many folks there?" suggested Griffiths.

"Aye, there was. I thought it was more'n pleasant for all the Joneses to come, because they must feel disappointed with Jane Jones still livin'."

"Is she the same?" asked Griffiths.

"Aye, no worse."

"There was people at the funeral from Tremadoc," added Beti.

"From Tremadoc and from Rhyd Dhu, too. Some haven't ever seen a real hearse before. A cart to draw the coffin in is all the Rhyd Dhu folks know," concluded Olwyn.

"They say the plate on the coffin was more'n filled with money," added Beti.

"Aye, it was," said Olwyn; "there was more'n enough to pay both the doctor an' the minister. It does the town good to have a lot of folks here. They wasn't all interested in Jane Wynne, but they was interested in seein' which'd die first an' in the hearse. I suppose they wanted to come an' make sure she really was dead. Well, you never did better by Bryn Tirion, Griffiths."

"Aye," said Griffiths, tapping his finger-tips together and smiling contentedly at the row of big-eyed, whiskered cats, "aye, it's an assistance."

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Anecdotes Faciles et Poésies. Selected for Class Use by O. B. Super. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4×6½ in. 78 pages.

As the World Goes By. By Elisabeth W. Brooks. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 375 pages. $1.50.

This story appeals to the observer of men and things. The situation, suggested by a society actress, separated from her husband after a boy and girl marriage, living in the excitement of success, and attended by her young daughter, in whom is combined the nature of father and mother, might be commonplace in some hands. The author, however, keeps a quiet control over her material, and produces a decidedly interesting and valuable study of character development. Constance, the true descendant of her cultivated father and grandfather, leaves her mother after having given her heart to a Polish singer, and adjusts herself to new surroundings, in her father's old New York home, fighting her battle of life in silence and with courage. There appear several of the modern phases of intellectual disquiet, including that represented by a Swami, but the reader finds himself occupying a position of detachment towards all. The most delightful scenes are those enacted in the home of the father and grandfather, when the sweet girl comes to add youth and womanliness to the well-ordered household.

Bank and the Treasury (The). By Frederick A. Cleveland, Ph.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 326 pages. $1.80, net.

Timely and valuable is this critique of the American currency and banking system. The work of an acute observer and careful reasoner, of one who has gone deeply and intelligently into every phase of his subject, it should command wide attention. Holding that the time has come when changes in the National Bank Act are imperative, in the direction both of securing more effective governmental control and of insuring greater currency "elasticity," Dr. Cleveland contends that, whatever financial reforms be undertaken, they should be in the way of adapting, not revolutionizing, the existing system. Whatever its faults, the argument runs, this system is a unique institution admirably designed to meet the requirements of the American people. That it has not altogether done so, and that in it loopholes have been found for practices operating detrimentally, is reason, not for sweeping changes,

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but for readjustment. Space is lacking to follow Dr. Cleveland in his illuminative sequence of analysis, criticism, and suggestion, and it must suffice to draw attention to his more significant reformative proposals. They are based on the distinction which, he properly points out, should be maintained between capital resources and the resources available for current business, and on the necessity of constantly guarding against an executive burdening of the capital resources. At present, in his opinion, supervision to this end is inadequate, and he therefore recommends legislation giving the Comptroller power to prevent the overstraining as well as the impairment of capital. He would further clothe the Federal authorities with power to compel the stockholders of a bank to increase its capitalization when it attempts to handle a volume of business disproportionate to its capitalized equipment. Still more important, in view of the conditions arising from competition to build up a "call loan" constituency, is the suggestion that every bank engaged in furnishing funds for speculation be obliged to have special capitalization for that purpose. In regard to the problem of "elasticity" Dr. Cleveland places himself with the school of banking opinion represented by Mr. Dawes, affirming that "the provision of 'capital-assets' instead of 'commercial-assets' as a basis for bank-credit . . . is the essential distinction between the 'wildcat banking' of the past and 'sound banking.'" He would secure increased "elasticity" through increased "soundness." An amendment requiring a minimum "cash" reserve to be provided out of capital, an amendment fixing a minimum of "redemption equipment," also to be provided out of capital and proportionate to the maximum of outstanding credit-obligations, and an amendment requiring interest payment on issues, are among the proffered recommendations looking to greater "elasticity" on the basis of adherence to the principal of banking on capital resources. We gladly commend the treatise to the consideration of all called upon to deal with the questions it discusses.

Cambridge Sketches. By Frank Preston Stearns. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 374 pages. $1.50, net.

Though Mr. Stearns essays the critical in these brief biographical sketches of impressive personalities in the literary, artistic, scientific, and political life of New England, their significance is rather that of warm tributes of respect and admiration. Agassiz, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Sumner, Andrew, Cranch, Bird, and Howe are but a few of those of whom he writes, and of all he has something interesting to say, quaintly interweaving with his exposition of their life and works delightful passages of anecdote and reminiscence. His little volume also includes Emerson's eulogy of Major George L. Stearns, printed in the Boston "Commonwealth" April 20, 1867, and, so far as we are aware, never before republished; sketches of the Harvard of forty and fifty years ago; papers read at various literary centennial celebrations, and notes of life in Rome in the late sixties.

Charles the Chauffeur. By S. E. Kiser. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 189 pages. $1.

Children of the Cliff. By Belle Wiley and Grace Willard Edick. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 81 pages.

Chute (La). By Victor Hugo. Edited by W. E. Kapp. The American Book Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 125 pages.

Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe (The). Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. With Maps. William R. Jenkins, New York. 3½×5 in. 505 pages.

Die Prärie am Jacinto. By Charles Sealsfield (Karl Postl). Edited by A. B. Nichols. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 131 pages.

Elementary Algebra. By Arthur Schultze, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 373 pages. $1, net.

Ernest Renan. By William Barry, D.D. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1, net.

Interesting, well written, appreciatively critical, and with very little sign of the prejudices which one might expect in a life of Renan written by a Roman Catholic. If Dr. Barry has prejudices, this writer generally shares them. Here is his characterization of the subject of his biography: "His judgment of Feuerbach is curiously applicable to himself: 'When he resolves to be an atheist, he is one devoutly and with a kind of unction!' That sentence, which reminds us of Montaigne, might be printed as a running epigraph on every one of the forty volumes which amused, or fascinated, or shocked the innumerable readers of a romanticist who protested against romanticism, an idealist who strove in vain to be commonplace, an archangel ruined who could not forget the Heaven whence he had cast himself down." That appears to us a very fair portrait of Renan, except for the last clause. We do not think Renan was ever an archangel, nor was he ruined—his moral character suffered no visible deterioration as a result of his self-excommunication; and St. Sulpice, where he suffered what Mr. Barry calls "an eclipse of faith"—though we doubt whether he ever had what can be called faith—was very far from a Heaven.

Experiments with Plants. By W. J. V. Osterhout, Ph.D. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×7½ in. 492 pages. $1.

Free Opinions Freely Expressed on Certain Phases of Modern Social Life and Conduct. By Marie Corelli. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 392 pages. $1.20, net.

While the lady who expresses her mind in this volume sometimes allows her voice to become shrill, yet she overtakes from time to time some common humbugs and impales them rather cleverly. A scarlet token that produces instant inflammation is indicated in the title of two chapters, "Coward Adam" and "Accursed Eve." In the first she returns to the pleasing refrain, "But Mister Adam, he, clum up a tree," and points many morals

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for "Coward Adam" therewith. She forgets her argument, however, when she excuses the British for their mad "greed" on the plea that they have been bitten by the transatlantic variety of "greed," which, of course, is worse. Mister Adam, he, in this case also seems to have climbed the tree. Miss Corelli has her quiver full of winged darts with which she punctures the press, the church, social life, vulgar wealth, the madness of clothes, and, not last nor least, poor America and "Amurricans." We acknowledge her courtesy, however, at the close of a diatribe upon "The American Bounder" when she declares that "all the best Americans still live in America!"

Gift of the Morning Star (The). By Armistead C. Gordon. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 5×8 in. 373 pages. $1.50.

A truly original story of Dunkard character. While the common sense of the reader rebels somewhat against the phenomenal financial success of Benammi upon his advent into the outside world, yet there are so many good points in the unfolding of the plot that that detail is lessened in importance. Benammi finds himself, and loses his misery, as Matthew Arnold told us long ago was possible. He also finds his power and his love, and finally his happiness. The author must have learned of the Dunkards at first hand, for his pictures have all the vividness of reality.

Gospel Message (The). By Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5×7½ in. 152 pages. 50c., net.

Growth of English Industry and Commerce During the Early and Middle Ages. By W. Cunningham, D.D. (Fourth Edition.) The University Press, Cambridge. 5½×9 in. 724 pages.

The republication of this elaborate and valuable monograph, now entering into its fourth edition, strikingly instances the progress of the past twenty years in historical research. It is nearly a quarter of a century since the work was first issued, and in the interim Dr. Cunningham has been obliged to make frequent and in some respects extensive revisions in order to keep abreast of modern scholarship. This was especially the case with the third edition of the second volume, which appeared about two years ago. In this new edition of the first volume radical alterations are but little in evidence, but substantial additions are found together with corrections on various points of detail and increased precision of statement. So that, as it now stands, this volume, which traces the course of industrial progress through early and mediæval England, more nearly than ever before fulfills its author's purpose of indicating clearly the close interconnection between the economic and the political facts of the periods reviewed, and of making plain not only the events but the ideas of the time.

Highways and Byways in Derbyshire. By J. B. Firth. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 500 pages. $3.

The author in his preface explains that his book is one of narration rather than description, and, indeed, this is generally true of the agreeable series to which it belongs. Yet it includes directions for most tempting little journeys through byways to the fair dales and old historic scenes of Derbyshire. The book is rich in literary associations and personal anecdotes, and is decidedly readable.

History of the Reformation in Germany. By Leopold von Ranke. Translated by Sarah Austin. Edited by Robert A. Johnson, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 792 pages. $1.50, net.

A good edition of one of the classics in history.

How to Write: A Handbook Based on the English Bible. By Charles Sears Baldwin, A.M., Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4¼×6¼ in. 202 pages. 50c., net.

A practical little book, based on the English Bible as a model of style, and aiming to give practical suggestions in the difficult matter of gaining skill in statement, whether in speech or in writing. The author has endeavored to prepare a handbook for "plain people," and in a series of brief chapters gives very direct suggestions how to prepare a speech, how to give it point, force, and grip, how to develop it, how to apply it, and how to bring it home, with illustrations from the Biblical text. The same method is followed in the discussion of the preparation of essays and of writing and telling stories, and the author has succeeded in making his directions practical and untechnical enough really to help the people for whom they are designed.

Impartial Study of the Shakespeare Title (An). By John H. Stotsenburg. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky. 6×9 in. 530 pages.

Japanese Utopia (A). By Leonard A. Magnus. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 3½×6¼ in. 131 pages. 50c.

Jörn Uhl. By Gustav Frenssen. Translated by F. S. Delmer. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. 4¾×7½ in. 416 pages. $1.50.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the translator of this unusual story. The author, Gustav Frenssen, is still young, but has taken Germany by storm with his portrayal of peasant life and the stress of modern progress in his own country. Jörn Uhl, born the youngest son of Klaus Uhl, bore the weight of disaster and disappointment that came to his family through the evil doings of his father and brothers. He was of a nobler nature, and aimed to be Provost of Wentorf, the highest ambition of the better class of peasant farmers. The author opens with a tragedy, marvelously set within the homely daily farm life. Then for many chapters the reader is absorbed in quiet but intensely vivid pictures full of real poetry and throbbing with convincing truth. In following Jörn Uhl as he treads the thorny path before him, pathos deepens into grim shadow, and one longs for relief. That comes at length, not by a miracle but by normal growth, and is summed up in a beautiful paragraph at the close. Jörn replies to the friend who proposes to write his story, "Say, 'Although his path led

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through gloom and tribulation, he was still a happy man, because he was humble and had faith.' But don't say too many wise things, Heim. We can't unriddle it, after all."

Karl Heinrich. By Wilhelm Meyer-Förster. Edited by Herbert Charles Sanborn, A.M. Newson & Co., New York. 4×6¾ in. 391 pages.

King in Exile (The): The Wanderings of Charles II. from June 1646 to July 1654. By Eva Scott. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 524 pages. $3.50, net.

An adequate and rather minute account of eight years of vicissitudes, and often of privation and almost despair. The story, as here told, leaves Charles at the very lowest ebb of his misfortunes. Presumably the volume will be followed by one telling of the six years which immediately preceded the Restoration.

Knot of Blue (A). By William R. A. Wilson. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 355 pages. $1.50.

A story of love and adventure, full of movement and romance. The hero and heroine appear upon the scene as survivors of a shipwreck. They finally reach their homes in Canada, and, after some fickle wandering on the part of the hero, come together wiser and stronger for their knowledge of the world.

Life of Reason (The). By George Santayana. In 6 vols. Vol. I.—**Introduction and Reason in Common Sense.** Vol. II.—**Reason in Society.** Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 291 and 205 pages. Per vol., $1.25, net.

To describe the Life of Reason—the aim of this work—is, in the author's words, "to note what facts and purposes seem to be primary, to show how the conception of nature and life gathers around them, and to point to the ideals of thought and action which are approached by this gradual mastering of experience by reason." This aim is carried through in a remarkable combination of intellectual acumen with literary dexterity, and with a graceful informality that makes one think of Platonic dialogue reduced to monologue by suppressing the interlocutor whose comments or questions keep the current of discourse flowing. Professor Santayana is certainly stimulating, though sometimes provoking by an apparent elusiveness that makes one uncertain whether to agree or dissent. Some points of dissent, however, are more obvious. One can hardly share the calmness with which it is contemplated as possible that "much that is now in bad odor [as affecting the family]" may come to be accepted as normal, in an arrangement that "would make a stable home for the children while leaving marriage dissoluble at the will of either party." Professor Santayana seems to be an idealist; he has much to say of ideals and ideal values; he affirms that "it is not for man's interest to live unless he can live in the spirit." But his idealism seems to be larger in the intellectual than in the moral realm. A suspicion of this is raised by his criticism of Kant's "Critique of the Practical Reason" as a "weak reconstruction." It is not dispelled by his conception of civilization as consisting in material development, instead of in the moralization, the humanization of man, as Matthew Arnold held. In the criticism that moralists "attach morals to religion rather than to politics" a positive misconception both of morals and religion is betrayed, with a preference for their divorce, fatal to both, as history shows this to have always been. And when we are told that "reason has no independent method of discovering values," and that "the only possible criterion for the relative values of pains and pleasures is the will that chooses," one can hardly see how an anarchic moral solipsism could be more plainly avowed. Psychologically, as well as ethically, objection must be taken to the theory that our ideals can effect nothing toward their realization; that consciousness is worthless as a cause; that our purposes cannot be our helpers. Nor does Professor Santayana seem to have made, either psychologically or ethically, an adequate study of the greatest figure, the greatest dynamic force in history, when he finds no more in Jesus than the feminine traits depicted by mediæval art—"tenderness and pathos;" and in Christianity nothing more remedial for evil than "prayer, penance, and patience." Ingenious, keen, and brilliant in a purely intellectual way, as all must confess Professor Santayana's pragmatic treatment of the life of reason to be, those who are intent on a profounder moral pragmatism will, we fear, lay the volume containing it down with disappointment and regret. The remaining volumes of the series will treat of Reason in religion, in art, and in science.

Magna Carta: A Commentary on the Great Charter of King John. By William Sharp McKechnie, M.A., LL.B., D.Phil. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9¼ in. 607 pages. $4.50, net.

It is only a few months since Mr. Edward Jenks argued plausibly in the columns of the "Independent Review" that the famous Charter of King John, so long extolled as the palladium of English liberties, has been greatly overrated; that it was the product, not of a national movement, but of the selfish action of the barons; and that, instead of materially furthering England's advance to constitutional freedom and national unity, it was rather a bar to progress, being feudal and reactionary in intention and effect. Now comes the first exhaustive commentator on "Magna Carta" since the days of Richard Thomson, to sustain in large measure Mr. Jenks's contentions, and to sustain them by an appeal to that most impartial of tribunals—modern research. Magna Carta, he shows in an original exposition of thirteenth-century life in England, and a masterly point by point analysis of the Charter itself, was in the main a series of concessions to feudal selfishness, was of the essence of class legislation. But—and herewith is undermined the position of all who would have us lose faith in the venerated agreement—he also shows how, despite its shortcomings, it became, through the reinforcement of tradition, the powerful factor in constitutional progress we have been accustomed to consider it.

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Nor does he fail to show that its value does not depend wholly on sentiment. Dr. McKechnie has placed students of constitutional law and history under deep obligations. His examination of the Great Charter and of the times that gave it being extends to the various reissues and confirmations, while independent research is facilitated by an ample bibliography. There can be no doubt that his work comes to fill a long-felt want in legal and historical literature.

Mass and Class: A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 260 pages. Paper bound, 25c.

My Automobile: A Handy Record. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7 in. $1, net.

A blank book for automobile owners with the diary habit.

My Own Story. By Caleb Powers. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 4¾×7½ in. 490 pages.

One view of the tragic political feud which has convulsed Kentucky since the assassination of William Goebel.

National Administration of the United States of America (The). By John A. Fairlie, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×9 in. 274 pages. $2.50, net.

There is ample room for a book like this. All too few writers on American institutions have dealt at any length with the administrative organization and activities of the Government, and this despite the fact that administrative questions are yearly becoming of more importance. Generally speaking, indeed, discussion has been confined to monographs and articles treating detailed phases of the subject, so that, in providing a systematic account of the National administration, Professor Fairlie may in a real sense be said to have broken new ground. It was, of course, impossible for him to explore his subject exhaustively within the limits of a single volume, but he has succeeded in surveying it so comprehensively, compactly, and clearly as to establish his work as an authoritative and luminous textbook, the helpfulness of which is by no means confined to students of political science. Three distinct ends are served. The evolution of the administrative system from the beginnings of the Republic to the present day is sketched; the modern structure and functioning of the system are outlined; and defects yet to be remedied are indicated, together with suggested reforms. In style the work is direct and incisive, in treatment accurate and objective, in presentation logical. Enlightening comparisons with foreign institutions abound. As an aid to further study wide lists of references for topical reading are included.

New Knowledge (The). By Robert Kennedy Duncan. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. $2.

Many of our readers will remember Professor Duncan's article lately printed in The Outlook under the title "Modern Alchemy; the Transmutation of Matter." That article is included in this book. It gave an idea of the way in which the developments of the last few years in science have revolutionized many beliefs formerly existing. While some parts of the present book will be rather difficult reading for the average layman, there is much that will excite such a reader's interest and impel him to follow the author in his interpretation of the "New Knowledge" in chemistry and physics. "Locked up in this new knowledge," it is thought, "is the cause of the heat of the sun, the nature of electricity, the evolution of a universe, and the birth and decay of matter. There are possibly a cure for tuberculosis, light without heat, a demonstration of vast stores of energy hitherto unsuspected, and a whole series of radiations from matter in the natural state." The whole field opened so recently, ranging from the atoms of the elements, corpuscles, the various rays, radio-activity, and inter-atomic energy, to inorganic evolution and cosmical problems, is here indicated, but with no claim of a complete exposition. The author has the rare faculty of infusing life into scientific discussion.

Ninth Paradise (The): Life-Verses New and Old. By James H. West, Boston. 3½×6¼ in. 212 pages.

Old Man's Idyl (An). By Wolcott Johnson. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 4½×6½ in. 264 pages. $1, net.

On the Firing Line. By Anna Chapin Ray and Hamilton Brock Fuller. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 289 pages. $1.50.

The collaboration in this novel is very successful. Modern Canada has not received due attention from writers of fiction, and the author of "By the Good Sainte Anne" did good service to the land of the maple. Now to her skill has been added the practical experience of a man who took part in the Boer War, the result being a well-constructed, entertaining, bright story, permeated by the spirit that recognizes and appreciates high ideals. The men and maidens are just human beings, doing their duty and making no uncommon stir about it, healthy in mind and wholesome in heart.

On Tybee Knoll. By James B. Connolly. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 285 pages. $1.25.

Mr. Connolly did good work in "The Seiners," but the present tale might be an early effort. His muscular hero, incoherent adventures, and triumphant virtue may appeal to boys, but will not add to the really desirable list of the author's creations.

Orchard and Fruit Garden (The). By E. P. Powell. Vol. II. (The Country Home Library.) Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 322 pages. $1.50, net.

In a previous volume in this series the author has told how to establish yourself in the country, and get the most profit and comfort out of one's home. The present book deals in the same popular and practical way with the selection and cultivation of fruit-bearing trees, bushes, and vines. The author is a

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veteran fruit-grower, and his book has the value of accurate, scientific knowledge.

Origin of Man (The). By G. W. Pool, Ph.B. The Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati. 5½×8½ in. 396 pages. $1.50, net.

Regarding the scientific doctrine of evolution as dangerous to religious interests, the author opposes to it in the name of reason and true science a theory of special creation. Not, however, as that has been hitherto understood. For each species a creative act called into being "a psychical agent," an immaterial principle, which built up each specific form after a distinct pattern. This hits the truth that life is a body-builder, but why should Mr. Pool prefer to split this universal organific agent into millions of individual psychical agents, each separately created? As to evolution, he so far misconceives it as to charge it with "the absurdity of making endless change the cause of perfect order." From the dimensions of some prehistoric skulls he infers that their owners were not so near the brute as smaller-headed moderns, as if mental power depended on the mass of the brain, not on its convolutions. There is much more quite as weak as this, but it is specifically addressed to laymen, who may not be offended in reading "Sleiman" for Schliemann, "infusia" for infusoria, "hair lip" for hare lip.

Parliamentarian (The): A Manual of Parliamentary Procedure. By Cora Welles Trow. Randolph-Freeman Co., New York. 3½×6 in. 152 pages. 75c.

Partners of the Tide. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 400 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Lincoln's "Cap'n Eri" was one of the few genuine and deserved fiction-successes of last season. It was full of the coast air, abounding in quaint humor, sea-flavor, and human nature. Of the same kind and quality is the present story. The "partners" are an old salt, Cap'n Titcomb, and a young lad who is bound to make his way. Honest fun and oddity of character make the tale lively reading.

Pilgrim Spirit and Other Essays (The). By George Milton Janes. Sun Printing Co., Pittsfield, Mass. 5¼×8 in. 95 pages. 75c.

Poems. By Elizabeth May Foster. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×8 in. 175 pages. $1.

Poverty. By Robert Hunter. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 382 pages. Paper bound, 25c.

Practical Course of Instruction in Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism. By George White. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 284 pages.

Recording Angel (The). By Edwin Arnold Brenholtz. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 5×8 in. 287 pages.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Works. (Biographical Edition. With Prefaces by Mrs. Stevenson.) **Kidnapped. David Balfour. New Arabian Nights.** Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¼×7 in. $1 per vol.

The first issues of a satisfactory, moderate-priced edition of Stevenson's works. There was obviously a need for just such an edition, and the publishers are to be commended for giving it just this form. The volumes are small, and the paper, though perfectly opaque and of good quality, is thin enough to allow nearly four hundred pages to be put in a book which easily slips into the pocket. The type is large and clear—possibly a little too large for the page size and margins, but many will regard this as a fault on the right side. The binding is simple and in good taste. The distinctive literary feature of the edition is a series of brief introductions by Mrs. Stevenson, telling the circumstances under which each story was written. We shall speak later of the edition as a whole.

Samuel and the Schools of the Prophets. By James Sime, M.A., F.R.S.E. (The Temple Series of Bible Handbooks.) 4×5¼ in. 128 pages.

This consists mainly of the Biblical narrative, which is treated uncritically except in the affair with the "witch" at Endor, properly represented here as an imposture, not a miracle.

Sandy. By Alice Hegan Rice. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 312 pages. $1.

Mrs. Rice has not attempted to repeat her success in former books, but has wisely written a simple, lifelike story full of quiet humor, pathos, and charm. Sandy was not a phenomenon, though his experiences were romantic. He did not profit from excellent advice, nor walk in straight paths, any more than a natural boy could be expected to; but he won his prize in the end, and had plenty of fun on the way.

Shakespeare, The Man and his Works. From Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism. Sibley & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 366 pages.

Specimen Letters. Selected and Edited by Albert S. Cook and Allen R. Benham. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4¾×7½ in. 156 pages. 60c. (Postage, 5c.)

Statesman's Year-Book (The): Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1905. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D. With the Assistance of I. P. A. Renwick, M.A., LL.B. (Revised after Official Returns.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 1,424 pages. $3.

This is the forty-second edition of one of the few reference-books which may accurately be described as indispensable. With every year the stout red volume increases in size and in the amount of well-digested and compactly arranged information.

Student's American History (The). By D. H. Montgomery. (The Leading Facts of History Series.) Revised Edition. Ginn & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 666 pages. $1.40. (Postage, 20c.)

Sunset Trail (The). By Alfred Henry Lewis. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 393 pages. $1.50.

These stories have less fun and more gore than Mr. Lewis's well-known "Wolfville Days," although some of the tales are of the same character as in the author's earlier book. The hero of most of the stories is Mr. Bat Masterson, a real person—now, we believe, a Deputy Marshal in New York

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City. Those who wish to learn how, according to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Masterson won the love of a refined Boston girl by killing and scalping seven Indians before her eyes, and to read of other accounts of the hero's deeds in preserving order at the pistol's point in Western frontier life, will find this book to their taste.

The Vision of Sir Launfal, con Biografía, Notas y Vocabulario. By Mary E. Beckwith and Manuel Fernández Juncos. The Grafton Press, New York. 4½×7¼ in. 57 pages.

This handsomely printed booklet is an edition in English of Lowell's poem, with notes and a biographical introduction in the Spanish language, the whole prepared for the use of Spanish-speaking students, primarily in Porto Rico, but equally useful, of course, in Cuba and the Philippines. We join our contemporary, "La Republica Española," of San Juan, Porto Rico, in believing that "this book will be very useful in enriching the vocabulary of those who are studying English in both reading and making translations, and by the assistance given in the annotations one of the richest poems ever produced in the New World may become the proud possession of the [Porto Rican] student." For the American reader it possesses an interest not at all to be measured by its slight and modest form. This interest lies in the tangible evidence the book bears of the admirable spirit in which the educational influence of American expansion is being enacted.

Times of Christ (The). By Lewis A. Muirhead, B.D. (New Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¾×7½ in. 179 pages. 60c., net.

The author of this handy volume is favorably known by his scholarly and fruitful work on "The Eschatology of Jesus." To meet the needs of junior students he has here expanded and simplified a former edition of this manual, which some older students may value as an inexpensive and convenient substitute for Schürer's voluminous work on "The Jewish People in the Time of Christ."

Tucker Dan. By Charles Ross Jackson. Illustrated. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York. 4½×7½ in. 199 pages. $1.25.

Use of Words (The): The Accidence of Grammar as it Explains the Parts of Speech. By Georgina Kinnear. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4×6½ in. 105 pages. 30c., net.

Vision of Elijah Berl (The). By Frank Lewis Nason. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 290 pages. $1.50.

Rather a novel story of the efforts made by a strangely assorted group of men and women to reclaim and irrigate California land. The interest centers about Elijah Berl, a New Englander, whose blind belief in divine guidance, added to a liking, as his plain-spoken old friend said, for the flesh-pots of Egypt, brought him into serious business difficulties, such as frequently entangle worse men. Two women with keen business ability, one fine and one ignoble, help to make or threaten to mar the outcome. The engineering project, the inflated growth of a raw young town, and the experiences of the partners in the irrigation scheme, with their clever girl stenographer, give a vivid human air to the story. The author evidently knows conditions in California, and is wide awake in his study of human character.

Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon (Le): Comédie en Quatre Actes. By Eugène Labiche et Édouard Martin. Edited by John R. Effinger. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 128 pages.

Wasps, Social and Solitary. By George W. Peckham and Elizabeth G. Peckham. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 311 pages. $1.50, net.

An outdoor book as entertaining as it is instructive. It is, as John Burroughs says in the charming introductory note, "a wonderful record of patient, exact, and loving observation, which has all the interest of a romance. It opens up a world of Lilliput right at our feet, wherein the little people amuse and delight us with their curious human foibles and whimsicalities, and surprise us with their intelligence and individuality. Verily a queer little people with a lot of wild nature about them, and of human nature too."

Who Then is This: A Study of the Personality of Jesus. By Harris G. Hale. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 5¼×8 in. 398 pages.

This is, on the whole, a strong book. It is of the impressionist rather than the critical type, though critical hints occur; as in representing Jesus' inward experiences in his baptism and transfiguration to have been *as if* the outward phenomena had appeared as recorded. The method of the work is inductive, and its style is clear and vigorous. The personality of Jesus is exhibited as in a normally human development, attaining through communion with God a transcendence beyond all measure or comparison—a phrase inclusive of "all the great content which for a former generation filled the word divinity, which is also the soul of that phrase of a yet earlier day, the deity of Christ." The work avoids technical theology, but its Christological view is clearly of the Ritschlian type. Mr. Hale is a Congregational minister in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Natural History (The). By John Denison Champlain, A.M. With Editorial Co-operation and an Introduction by Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 725 pages. $2.50.

This volume is uniform in size and general plan with the author's other well-known cyclopædias dealing with "Literature and Art," "Persons and Places," and "Games and Sports." While these works are specially designed for young people, they are of general value, and each within its own field makes an acceptable substitute for those readers who cannot conveniently procure expensive works of reference. The present volume is profusely illustrated, and the pictures have been drawn to afford information rather than to please the imagination. The articles are clearly written and the subjects are treated in good proportion as to relative importance.

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Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Labor in Hawaii

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In the notes of The Week in the issue of your valuable paper for March 25 is an article entitled "The Labor Question in Hawaii." It quotes the correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," who mentions the growing numbers and noticeableness of the Japanese in the islands, the opposition to them, and the movement to introduce Chinese as laborers in place of them. Your article in comment draws two seemingly unwarrantable conclusions. The first is that the facts stated by the correspondent indicate a "hostility to a race because of their superior skill and efficiency." The Japanese, to whom the reference is, are undoubtedly regarded as more or less of a menace. In 1894 the President of the Bureau of Immigration recommended some measures to hold them in check. Recently the "Pinkham" committee of investigation reported a "spirit bordering on dictation" on the part of the Japanese. The menace is not so much one of "skill and efficiency" as of dictation and aggressiveness. The Japanese sugar plantation laborers are organized in a union which is stronger than any generally known union of unskilled laborers in the United States. Mr. Caspar Whitney, who in 1898 made a somewhat hasty but intelligent investigation of the labor of the islands, says: "The Japanese, who at home earns from $1.30 to $3.90 a month, is a pugnacious, troublesome laborer, vain, slow-witted, impudent, and prone to riot." The Japanese, further, is insular in his ideals. His patriotism does not yet include hopes for the well-being of the American Nation. The hostility to this race, then, would seem to have some foundation in reason. The second unwarrantable conclusion is that there is in Hawaii a "concerted effort to replace immigrants of high intelligence by others of a lower grade of ability and character." There has been an effort to replace Japanese immigrants by Chinese. That the Chinese are inferior in ability or character to the Japanese is an assertion that does not seem to be borne out by intelligent opinion of either residents or visitors in the islands. Mr. Whitney says of the Chinese: "They are quiet, industrious, peaceful; occupy a considerable section of Honolulu with their mercantile houses, fill the majority of the trades, and supply the local market with most of its fish and vegetables." He also says: "The Chinese are taxed on real estate to the amount of $1,146,301, the Japanese to the amount of $56,000; on personal property, corporations, mercantile houses, etc., the Chinese are taxed on $2,205,339, the Japanese $177,307." On account of the increase of the Japanese and the decrease of the Chinese population, the tax payments are now more nearly equal, yet the value of the Chinese people is recognized. Most business men prefer them to the Japanese, not only because of their impenetrable integrity, but also because of their efficiency. The president of a leading Hawaiian bank says that the Chinese have more "savvy" than any other race in the islands, and that a Chinese boy will entirely and immediately fit into an office of which a white boy would need some months to learn the duties. I hope that these considerations will show that the hostility in the Hawaiian territory to a race which has limitations along with its good points is not blind prejudice.

Honolulu, Hawaii. G. C. H.

Concerning Church-Going

[The following letters will be interesting and ought to be profitable reading to ministers. If Dr. Richards somewhat idealized church-going, these writers appear to us to satirize it.—THE EDITORS.]

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Having read with great interest the editorial called "An Open Letter" on the church-going habit in your issue of April 8, I write in behalf of those who have reluctantly given up church-going because repeated experience has proven to them that the very opposite of the beautiful quotation from Dr. Richards seems to them to obtain in the average church.

If that were a true picture of what the modern church actually does, the present church buildings could not hold their congregations, and overflow tents would have to be hastily constructed.

People are anxious to be spiritually helped and want to go to church. Sabatier never said a truer thing than that the world is "incurably religious." They are reluctant to admit, even after repeated disappointments, that conclusion to which their experience forces them, viz.: the conscientious habit of going to the average church does *not* prove always one of the surest promoters of human happiness and courage; it does *not* broaden the mind nor cheer the soul; it does *not* lift men's thoughts to the skies above them and the hills beyond them; it does *not* break the dull routine of work; it does *not* release the captives of toil; it does *not* make life interesting again; it does *not* awaken new powers of insight and sympathy; it does *not* change the world's prose to poetry. If it did, nothing could prevent people from swarming to church. But because the pulpit jubilantly, persistently, blindly persists in

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declaring a state of things which is practically non-existent in the average church, it drives its people farther and farther afield.

Elizabeth, New Jersey. N. P. G.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I am not speaking for the stay-at-homes who talk of closet-worship and communing with Nature, and then spend their Sundays lolling over the paper, sporting in the parks, or attending Sunday theaters or concerts. I am speaking for the physically weary, mentally confused, spiritually hungry, who go again and again to church, but come home unsatisfied and unhappy. Of course it may frequently be their fault; but is there any use in blinking the fact that the Church is no longer able to meet the storm and stress of our complex lives; that, because it has too long rested on worn and unequal oars, it has been forced into a backwater from which it shouts reproaches at the attractions, authorities, methods, which have outdistanced it?

All are not hypercritical. Even though music, sermon, and prayer may be disappointing, many would not give it a second thought, provided the spiritual atmosphere really had the inspiration in it of which you write. But has it? I do not believe, if you could get an *honest* roll-call, that you would find that it had been perceptible to one twenty-fifth of the average congregation. I am speaking always of the average church, not of the few which are crowded with people hungry for spiritual manna—so hungry that I have seen them on bitter days here in New York standing in throngs long before the church doors are opened. In the average church the average worshiper, with more than the average aspiration, seldom sees that which touches him in "the sincere devotion of his fellow-men, in their aspirations for a higher and better life, in their repentance for the past and their outreachings for the future." He knows that if he admits this, however, the retort will come from the pulpit, "The lack is in you."

Look over the average congregation. The few men who are there, and who are not nodding with sleepiness, are plainly preaching to themselves a different sermon, evolving business problems or studiously setting an example. Their faces are curiously free from the evidences of repentance or spiritual aspiration. Look at the women! If not busy in keeping in a state of unnatural quietness the uncomprehending little mites in their charge, their faces wear that conventional blank which shows that their minds are far away, or that they are there simply because it used to be considered a crime not to go to church, and it is better to be on the safe side. Look at the little wriggling children, wondering why their religious education requires so much more intolerable physical submission than any other branch of their education. Look at the dear old people who have grown past the days of entertainment, whose days are few and whose habits are strong. The most of them nod sweetly, and come home with a sense of another duty performed. But where on the faces of the congregation is the evidence that "church-going broadens the mind; cheers the soul; lifts men's thoughts to the skies above them and the hills beyond them; breaks the dull routine of work; releases the captives of toil; makes life interesting again; awakens new powers of insight and sympathy; changes the world's prose into poetry"? The perfunctory think this must be so because the pulpit assures them so poetically that it is so; but the most of the pews are silently protesting, "It doesn't, it doesn't, it doesn't!" If it did, do you suppose you could induce the persons of average intelligence to stay away? No, they would throng the church as they now throng places of amusement because they know it is *not* so.

This feeling is not a conviction that is personal, antagonistic to the minister (for whom they generally have respect, sympathy, and affection in spite of his miscomprehension of their attitude)—it is a conviction based on the futility of placing a general saddle on the individual back. C. B. J.

Scientific Research for Women

A meeting of the Association for Maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoölogical Station at Naples and for Promoting Scientific Research by Women was held in Cambridge during the last week in April, by invitation of the Dean of Radcliffe College and of the Woman's Education Association of Boston. Seven essays were presented in competition for the prize of one thousand dollars offered for the best essay presented by a woman as a result of laboratory research in the experimental sciences. The prize was awarded to Miss N. M. Stevens, Stanford, '99, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, '03, Scholar at Naples, '01, for her work on the Germ Cells of *Aphis rosea* and *Aphis œnothera*. Miss Stevens's investigation is one which has an important bearing on the question of heredity and its mechanism, and deals with a problem held to be most vital to the understanding of the beginnings of life and of determination of sex in the first stages of cell development. Miss Stevens has held a Carnegie assistantship, and has been an associate in experimental morphology at Bryn Mawr College the past year. In offering this prize the Association has in mind two main objects: first, to find out the facts in regard to the number of women engaging in scientific laboratory research, and the lines of research chosen by them; and, second, to encourage and reward the prosecution of scientific research by women. To attain these objects it is essential that the prize should be widely advertised and its existence known even more generally than now by women engaged in scientific research in different parts of the world. The prize is offered for the third time for the year 1906–07, the theses offered to be in the hands of the Committee before December 31, 1906.

* *

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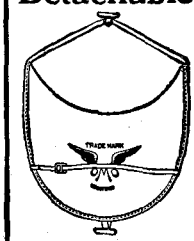

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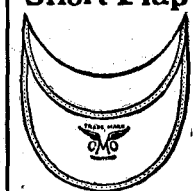

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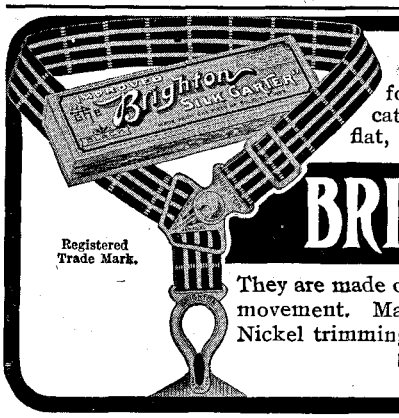

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PINE ORCHARD.—Furnished cottages at this beautiful resort; all modern improvements; 2 cottages with eight bedrooms each. F. C. BRADLEY, Pine Orchard, Conn.

DO YOU WANT

A BEAUTIFUL HOME by the SEA

Address M. D. RANDALL, So. Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT

Stamford, Conn.

House with eight rooms and space in attic for two; all improvements; seven minutes' walk from Glenbrook station. Lot seventy-five by three hundred feet. Worth $7,500 or $8,000. Price $5,000. I. B. STILSON.

TO RENT WASHINGTON, CONN.—A furnished residence with all modern improvements; 7 bedrooms. Address Mrs. HAMILTON GIBSON.

Woodmont-on-Sound, Conn. For sale or rent, Furnished Cottage, 9 rooms; on shore front; piazza on 3 sides; water and gas; splendid location; 2 hours from N. Y.; 30 minutes from New Haven by trolley. F. A. BROWN, 181 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.

FOR SALE

Seventy acres of the finest Shore Property on the coast. More than a mile of water front.

Forty acres covered with a fine growth of thrifty trees.

An exceptional proposition.

As a residential park it has no equal on the shores of New England. Write for particulars to

S. P. THRASHER

82 Church St., New Haven

MAINE

To Rent for Season

Roomy, furnished, two-story farm house with piano; beautiful shade; good elevation; ½ mile to electrics taking to lake or city two miles away. $200 to right parties. Address R. E. PENNEY, **AUGUSTA, ME.**

On the Maine Coast

For rent for the summer of 1905, "Breeze Hill," a modern summer cottage at

CAMDEN, MAINE

on high ground, convenient to the village, with fine views of the Camden Hills and the waters and islands of Penobscot Bay; well-appointed Golf and Tennis Club within easy access; living room, dining room, kitchen, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, laundry, hot and cold water; cellar with furnace; electric lights and telephone; fully furnished for summer life. Address GEORGE H. TALBOT, Real Estate Agent, Camden, Maine.

MAINE

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES AT

Camden, Maine

THE BALSAMS.—Near the water, with fine sea and mountain views; nine bedrooms, bath, toilet on first floor, wide piazza, running water, telephone, electric light; fully furnished with the exception of linen, blankets, and silver. Pier on the place, two minutes' walk from golf and tennis club.

OVERLOOK.—Situated on a hill, with beautiful views of bay and mountains; wide piazza, ten bedrooms, bath, toilet on first floor, running water; fruit and fine shade trees, stable; fully furnished with the exception of linen, blankets, and silver. Adjoining golf and tennis club. For particulars, photograph, and plans address

GEORGE H. TALBOT, Camden Maine, or J. B. HAINES, 1012 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

TO LET FOR SEASON

Well-furnished House of 8 Rooms

Fine view of Casco Bay from front piazza, and ocean in rear. Boating, fishing, bathing HERBERT F. JOHNSON, Bailey Island, Me.

FOR SALE

House, five acres land, and wharf. Fine summer home opposite Castine, Me. Great bargain. For particulars inquire of

C. H. HOOPER, Castine, Me.

SEASHORE LOTS

Cousins Island, Portland Me., beautiful for situation; every one guaranteed usable and as described; five minutes to P. O., ten minutes to wharf, and from 100 to 500 ft. from the water (front lots reserved). First 100 lots, 65x80 feet, will be sold to people with satisfactory references at $50 each; or blocks of six lots for $200 Shore front lots, 65x100 to 150 feet, $200 each

Address JOSHUA T. NOWELL, 42 Court St., Boston, Mass.

ON THE FIRST MILE OF THE

MAINE COAST

To rent for the summer, furnished modern houses, nine to sixteen rooms and bath, perfect drainage, high service water. Magnificent location, overlooking both ocean and harbor convenient to trolley and railroad. But two hours from Boston. Address S. E. JENNISON, General Manager, Kittery Point, Me.

For Rent—Two Cottages on

Moosehead Lake, Me.

Macfarlane Place—500 ft. above the lake, the finest view in Maine; 13 rooms, with bath and laundry, furnace and three open fireplaces; wide piazza, running water; fully furnished, telephone and ice; also barn, with room for four horses.

Quimby Cottage—In Greenville Village, near shore of the lake, with wide piazza 7 rooms, with bath, electric light and telephone. For particulars, address

HILLSIDE FARMS, Greenville, Maine.

To Let for the Season of 1905 at

North East Harbor

MT. DESERT, ME.

A furnished cottage of twelve rooms and bath. Open fireplaces. Address J. D. PHILLIPS, South West Harbor, Me.

NORTHEAST HARBOR

Mount Desert, Maine

Several desirable summer cottages to rent for the coming season. For particulars apply to JEROME H. KNOWLES, Real Estate Agent, Northeast Harbor, Maine.

Northeast Harbor, Maine BEAR ISLAND

TO RENT—All not occupied by light-house; furnished cottage, bathroom with hot and cold water, boathouse with two sleeping-rooms, icehouse and man's quarters. Ten minutes' row from Clifton House landing.

WILLIAM H. DUNBAR, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

MAINE

ld Orchard, Maine For furnished cottages to
nt or buy, for building lots or business
iances, address W. H. H. McALLISTER,
re Wesley G. Smith's Real Estate Agency.

or Summer Cottages
Old Orchard Beach write **J. M. RYAN'S GENCY,** detailing wants fully. Prices
00 to $750. All exceptional values.

Orr's Island, Me.
To Let—Fully Furnished House
10 rooms. $25 a week; $300 the season.
od sailing and bathing. A church and li-
ary on island. Miss A. H. THWING,
Beech Glen St., Roxbury, Mass.

o Let, PARIS HILL, MAINE
ighest village in Maine; analysis of water
pply shows same result as that of Poland
rings, a few miles distant; no hay fever;
autiful drives. Two Colonial cottages, open
umbing, wood fireplaces, attractively fur-
shed; piazzas; stables, old trees, use of bowl-
g alley, golf, tennis. Rent very moderate.
pply to WM. E. JONES, 570 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Night miles from Portland—
To Let for Season—Well furnished
ttage of seven rooms, with fireplace and
e piazza. Situated near sandy beach.
M. H. HAASE, Newton, Mass.

ROUTS NECK, ME.
Thoroughly Furnished Modern Cottages.
pen fires and plumbing; perfect water and
wer arrangements; fronting open ocean on
ky bluff, woods behind. Rentals $1,200 to
50. ARTHUR B. HOMER, Quincy, Mass.

EAL HARBOR, MT. DESERT
AINE **Desirable Furnished Cottages,** large and small, to let
r the season. Address
G. L. STEBBINS, Seal Harbor, Me.

OUTH WEST HARBOR, ME.
A FINE ESTATE on Somes Sound, Mt.
esert Island, directly opposite North East
arbor, for sale or to rent for the season.
n attractive house; hardwood floors; two
en fireplaces; seven or eight beautiful
oms. Piazza 12 feet wide. Five acres cov-
ed to the water's edge with spruce and fir
es. Long avenue. House and barn com-
etely hidden by forest except from the water.
perb view of mountains, sea, and islands.
he best water privilege for boating on the
und. No flats at lowest tide. Wooded
th leading to the float. Address
W. DOWNS, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

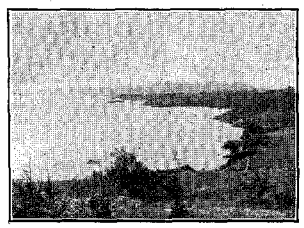
quirrel Island, Me.
Furnished Cottages to Rent
ne water view. $250 and $175 for season.
Address 29 Pleasant St., Gardiner, Me.

ORK HARBOR, ME. Several finely
rnished cottages to let; good location.
ices, $250 to $1,000. W. J. SIMPSON.

ld Farmhouse For Rent
n southern slope of big hill, pretty view;
uit and shade trees, fir and pine woods; 20
nutes' walk to pond, good fishing; fine
oms, open fires. Board at nearby farmhouse
desired. $50 for season. MISS CHAPMAN,
2 Free St., Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND

GLAMORGAN
eautiful Place in the Alleghanies
For sale or rent, furnished, at Deer Park,
aryland; B. & O. R. R.; altitude 2,500 ft.;
even rooms and 5 bathrooms, billiard-room,
rnace, 8 open hearths, gas; icehouse full;
ring water inexhaustible; garden planted;
el; ample stabling; no mosquitoes. With-
it any incumbrance. Apply to Owner, Box
372, Middle City Station, Philadelphia.



View from Dining Room looking south—down Penobscot Bay. The cottage stands on a rocky, partly wooded point 30 feet above the water, just half-way between Camden and Belfast, Maine. On one side, the roaring waves; on the other a peaceful cove with bathing beach—a snug harbor for the boats. The cottage neatly furnished. Ice-house and wood-house are filled, and all is complete to step right in. It has 12 rooms and bath, with sparkling running water from adjacent spring. There is also a delicately furnished little "retreat" of two chambers, 500 feet away, built in the woods overlooking the beautiful bay and mountains. The surroundings are restful, rural, and idyllic. Rental, $1,000, including 2 sail-boats and 3 row-boats. Address CHAS. DISSEL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS

To Let for Summer Season

New 11-Room House

Furnished; all modern conveniences; near Joe Jefferson's estate. Good bathing. Also a 16-room house, furnished; all modern conveniences; fine view of bay, and located on Joe Jefferson's estate. Address Postmaster, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

FOR SUMMER RENTAL
In Cambridge near College
A small, very desirable detached house, to adults only. Rent, $35 per month. Highest references required. 8,321, The Outlook.

CAMBRIDGE **Furnished House**
Near colleges; best locality; 13 rooms, piazza; airy, sunny. 5,891, Outlook.

CAPE COD
BEAUTIFUL NORTH CHATHAM
Over an acre. Fine bluff on water's edge. 1,000 feet perfect beach. Ten-room house, fully furnished. Broad piazzas. $500 Morris Heights launch, sailboat, skiffs. Rights in barn, windmill, water tank, sanitary sewage system. Running water in kitchen and w. c. Not far from P. O. and depot. Ideal for minister's or teacher's family. First check for $2,000 takes it all.
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CAPE COD.—To let, furnished cottage. Seven chambers; hot water; fine bathing; pines; charming views. Miss MARY BRADLEY, 374 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Cape Cod **Near Hyannisport Furnished Cottage**
Modern improvements; located on bluff fronting sea, pine woods and lake behind; six sleeping rooms, large piazzas, ample supply of running soft water, hot and cold; double bathhouse on perfect bathing beach. $400. June 1st to Oct. 1st. C. A. GROVES, 303 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

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ON BUZZARDS BAY
For Sale or to Rent, two furnished houses on shore, 10 minutes from station; broad piazzas; charming view; 11 and 9 rooms, bath, stables, boathouse with pool-room; fine sailing, boating, etc. Address
J. F. GAMMELL, 1 Joy St., Boston.

COUNTRY PLACE **For Sale**
A very attractive estate of three acres in Northern Massachusetts; finest location in town; modern improvements. Particulars, with photos, on application to
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INVALID'S IDEAL HOME—9 acres, very high, dry; new house, 6 rooms; outbuildings; 70 young fruit trees; 1½ miles town station. $1,000, half cash. ELMSLIE, East Brookfield, Mass.

Gloucester, Mass. Seashore Cottage
THE ELDORA—$150 for the season, furnished, or will sell. EVERETT LANE.

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Falmouth, Mass.
TO LET
4 Charming Cottages
BELONGING TO ESTATE OF
MRS. LORETTA B. WELD

Fully furnished, hot and cold water; bathrooms, and all other modern conveniences; located in the most desirable section of the town, near Vineyard Sound, with beach privileges. Apply to
E. E. C. SWIFT
Real Estate Agent Falmouth, Mass.

SEA and MOOR
Finely furnished house for rent. Single beds, hair mattresses, furnace, drainage, bath house, sun parlor. Box 504, **FALMOUTH, Mass.**

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TO LET—12-room summer house, nearly new, complete furnishings even to table and bed linen and silverware; beautiful ocean view, near fine bathing beach, extensive grounds; very convenient to livery, depot, and electrics. Rent $600. Box 355, Gloucester, Mass.

Bass Rocks **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**
To let, well furnished house, 11 rooms, bathroom, 8 bedrooms; large piazzas; hot and cold water; fireplace, gas, set tubs; near golf links; fine location on sea's edge. Inquire of
D. A. NEWTON, Winchester, Mass.

TO RENT **At East Gloucester, Mass.,** a furnished cottage of 11 rooms; modern; near hotels. For particulars address Mrs. DAVID W. LYLE, 278 E. Main St., Gloucester, Mass.

Berkshire Hills To rent, furnished house, nine rooms, modern improvements, very pleasant; shade trees, large lawn; barn; one of the best locations in town. Address Mrs. L. STILES, 45 South St., Gt. Barrington, Mass.

IN BERKSHIRE HILLS
Delightfully located and well-furnished summer residence, midway between Lenox, Stockbridge, and Tyringham. One mile from railroad. Twelve rooms and bath; fine spring water, fireplace, large piazzas, spacious grounds, fine shade. A charming place. Rent for summer very moderate.
EDWARD S. ROGERS, Lee, Mass.

KENBERMA, HULL.—To Let—Beautiful modern furnished houses on the ocean front in the most desirable part of Kenberma. Finest location on the New England coast. Ocean and bay views; corner houses, 11 to 13 rooms, bath, exposed plumbing. Large piazzas on all sides. Furnaces, electric lights, hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences. Telephone Main 5,146. CHARLES S. GOODING, 28 School St., Boston, Mass.

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For Rent or For Sale
MAGNOLIA, MASS.

One of the most beautifully located places on the North Shore. Twelve bedrooms. Stabling for five horses. Tennis court. Wonderful ocean view. House built by Peabody & Stearns, Boston, and fully furnished. An exceptional opportunity for a good purchase. Address REGINALD BORDMAN,
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TOWN OF DENNIS
For a Summer Home

Nice cottage house of 7 rooms and unfinished attic; large stable, 1 tieup and 1 horse stall; large carriage room and hay loft. This place is a corner estate situated on a State road, only a short drive from the noted Belmont, on the shores of Martha's Vineyard Sound. House stands on an elevation commanding a view of the surrounding country. There is a small pine grove with this place; just the place for swinging hammocks. Price only $1,000; terms to suit.
WM. P. GREENWOOD,
198 Main St., Milford, Mass., Room 1.

FOR SALE Land, building, and furniture of Hotel Nantucket, on Nantucket Island, Mass. Will exchange for improved or unimproved residence property, between Boston and New York preferred. Geo. F. Hammond, 166 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

NONQUITT
TO LET

A furnished cottage with six bedrooms; large piazzas, fine view of Buzzards Bay; good bathing and sailing; an ideal place for children. Address **G. S. SYKES**, Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. Falmouth, Mass.—To let for season, furnished house, barn, private beach. For sale, shore lots. Buzzards Bay. Mrs. R. P. Nye, 55 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn.

Northfield, Mass. For sale, small farm, one mile from Seminary, buildings new, house 9 rooms, running spring water; fine view; pine grove; great chance for development to make one of the most beautiful places for summer or permanent home. S. W. EDGETT, Brattleboro, Vt.

To Rent, July and August
No. Scituate Beach, Mass.
One hour from Boston, H., N. H. R. Rd.
OLD COLONIAL HOME

By the sea, situated in an acre of orchard; with stone well and elm tree. Luxuriously furnished; 13 rooms and large bathroom; hot water, set tubs, four open fireplaces; piano; eastern and western porches; delightful bathing; golf links within three min.; cellar; hot water heater; full supply bed linen and towels. Price $675. Box 96, Minot P. O., Mass.

North Truro, Mass.

Directly overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near famous Highland Light, attractive eight-room cottage, fully furnished, for sale or to rent for season; reasonable terms. Always cool. Excellent bathing and fishing; delightful walks and drives. Apply
L., Public Library, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR RENT
IN THE BERKSHIRES

A beautifully located country home having large grounds and extended view. ¼ mile from R. R. station and Post Office. Large 12-room house of 8 sleeping rooms, modern conveniences, broad piazza, etc. Fully furnished. Also stable.
A. E. TRUESDELL, Pittsfield, Mass.

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND

Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address P. F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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A HOME IN THE BERKSHIRES

Modern 15-room house, wide piazzas, two baths, all conveniences, stable, shaded grounds, choicest residential section of Pittsfield, Mass. Less than $10,000 will buy. Address A. V., 8,431, Outlook.

PLYMOUTH, MASS. Furnished cottage for season; 300 feet front on fine beach; 5 bedrooms, running water, large piazzas. A. T. SKERRY, JR., 47 Leonard St., N. Y.

SHARON, MASS.
Gentleman's Place on the shore of Lake Massapoag, for sale or rent for the season

Fine, nearly new, elegantly finished and furnished house of 14 rooms. Polished floors throughout; four open fireplaces; all modern conveniences and requisites; 100 feet of piazzas. Up-to-date stable with three stalls. Four acres of land, with groves, lawns, shrubberies, fruits, flowers, etc. Over 300 feet above sea level. Always cool and dry. Spring water bearing analysis similar to Poland Springs piped to premises. Boat and fishing. Address
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53 Tremont St., Boston.

SHEFFIELD VILLAGE
BERKSHIRE HILLS

New, furnished house to rent, $75 per month.
A. F. HOWES, Sheffield, Mass.

West Chop TO LET COTTAGE fully furnished, directly on Vineyard Haven Sound. Address WALTER H. RENEAR, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

IN THE
Berkshire Hills
Near Lenox and Stockbridge

Furnished cottage of twelve rooms, modern improvements, hot and cold water, stables, ice-house (filled); fine shady lawns, garden; good bathing and fine drives. Address P. O. Box 85, West Stockbridge, Mass.

Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
MASSACHUSETTS

Thoroughly Furnished Cottage for rent or sale; 14 rooms, 2 baths; trees, piazzas; near fine golf course; good water. Address
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Southern New Hampshire

Are you looking for a beautiful estate to rent for the summer, fully furnished and complete in all its appointments? If so, address for particulars H. H. Belden, Amherst, N. H.

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Near Mt. Monadnock

Furnished country house, rent or sale. Address A. L. LIVERMORE,
30 Broad St., New York City.

FOR SALE
JEFFERSON
NEW HAMPSHIRE
FURNISHED COTTAGE

Adjoining Waumbek Hotel, and known as Wyndy Brae; 12 rooms, including two baths. All modern plumbing. Meals at hotel. Magnificent view. 8,225, The Outlook.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

JEFFERSON, N. H.—For sale or rer furnished cottage of 9 rooms and bat Commanding an unobstructed view of M Washington. Address 7,315, Outlook.

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H
2,200-Acre Estate. A Great Summer Resort

300 acres farming land can be divided in 400 house lots. Estimated 200,000 cords wo and several million feet of hard and soft lu ber. 100-acre pond, with trout brook runni 2½ miles through the property. Farm buil ings, sawmill, machinery, 80 h. p. boiler, h. p. engine, 50 h. p. water-wheel, and a mi ledge. One mile from Twin Lake and Tw Lake Hotel, and three miles from Lake Su apee. Also new 10-room house, opposi Twin Lake Hotel, within 2 minutes of Tw Lake. All modern improvements, complete furnished, open fireplace. Price for all, $19,5C
Address P. O. Box 2,271, Boston, Mass.

Lake Sunapee, N. H
FOR SALE
On the New London side of Lake Sunapee
HANDSOME, ROOMY COTTAG

Beautiful view; lot runs to shore; five cha bers, servant's room, bath, fireplace, lar attic. 80 feet of broad piazza overlooki lake; small stable. One of the most attracti places on this lovely lake.
CHAS. E. GIBSON, 131 State St., Boston, Mas

Madison, N. H.—To rent, Fine Summ Home. Large two-story house with el 12 rooms, furnished; good stable and carria house; on high land, with beautiful sha trees; near post-office, church, Silver Lak and railroad station, and Chocorua Mou tain. Favorable terms to right party. Apply JOSIAH H. HOBBS, Attorney, Madison, N.

MOUNTAIN CAMP and FARM STEAD FOR SALE. A furnish camp in southwestern New Hampshire f sale. Large farmhouse on estate; many acr of woodland; 1,800 feet elevation; lake fron noble scenery. Ideal camp, or summer ho for gentleman's family. For terms and phot graphs apply to Dr. J. P. SUTHERLAN 295 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Furnished Cottage TO RENT July and Au
Modern conveniences; large piazza. Sever trains daily to Boston and N. Y. $25 per mont M. F. GOOLD, West Lebanon, N. H.

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BAYHEAD, N. J.
Cottages for rent, 5 to 11 bedrooms, furnishe artesian water; sea bathing, sailing, rowin On Barnegat Bay. Address JULIUS FOSTE

BEACH HAVEN
Ocean Co., New Jersey
Summer Cottages to Rent Furnish
Completely furnished cottages with goo modern plumbing, and fine artesian well wat 6 to 9 bedrooms. $250 to $700 for seaso Splendid bay five miles wide with good sailin fishing, and gunning. Also fine beach wi surf bathing. Excellent place for hay feve Good train service with Philadelphia, al New York connection. Complete informatic obtained by applying to the Misses Wilso 3417 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., or Loy Wilson, Delray, Mich.

To Rent for Season
FURNISHED HOUSE
Suitable for small family. $60 per month. A dress 202 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N

Morristown, N. J.
For Rent for the Summer, 12-Room House
Nicely furnished; seven minutes from statio Reasonable rent. H. HALL, 10 Perry S Morristown, N. J., or 100 William St., N. Y

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NEW JERSEY

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Gentleman's residence in wealthy neighborhood, on best avenue; 35 minutes from N. Y.; house 17 rooms, hardwood, open plumbing; city gas, water, and sewers. Large stable; garden and beautiful lawn; shade and fruit trees; macadam driveways. Owner, TUTHILL, 30 Pine St., New York.

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everal high-class, strictly up-to-date new uses in beautiful **Marlboro Park** for e or rent. Steam, gas, electricity, hard od floors, sanitary plumbing. $7,000 to ,000. Rentals $600 to $960. Near "Park eet" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Refined roundings. Choice building plots. MONT-AIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Ave.

At Morristown, N. J.

NTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE

FOR SALE

bout 18 acres, 1-3 woodland, 2-3 under cul-tion; one mile from station; 26-room se, fully furnished. Ample stabling. Apply HORACE S. ELY & CO.
7 West 30th St. and 21 Liberty St., N. Y.

Run-Down Place

icturesque and healthy; 150 acres; two ises and two barns. Can be had on long se at $150 per year. Near **Morristown, J.** For details address 8,033, Outlook.

ool, Airy

Six rooms and bath, first floor, quiet suburb.

minutes from New York. To let, fur-hed, July, August; reasonable rates. Mrs. STER, 340 Seventh Ave., Newark, N. J.

CEAN CITY, N. J.

lost delightful resort on Atlantic coast. w board walk, new attractions. No liquor d, making it the ideal place for families. autiful strand, moderate surf, perfectly safe hing. Eighty minutes from Philadelphia, y-five from Atlantic City. Here we have ice building lots and four modern cottages sale. Prices low; terms reasonable.
EAN CITY DEVELOPMENT CO.
830 Drexel Bldg., Phila.

RANGE, N. J.

Gentleman's Place of Five Acres

best neighborhood. Fully furnished house; dwood floors; open plumbing; city water l sewerage; stable; large lawn with shade es; tennis court. Rent to private family season or longer. Apply to
WNER, 1269 Broadway, N. Y., Room 516.

R RENT—For the Summer and early ll, a Gentleman's **Summit, N. J.** untry Residence at ooms, 3 bathrooms; gas and electric light; l furnished and in first-class condition; e grounds; fine trees; tennis court. A sonable offer for the season will be con-ered. Stable adjoining. For further par-ulars address No. 8,433, The Outlook.

O LET

FOR JULY AND AUGUST

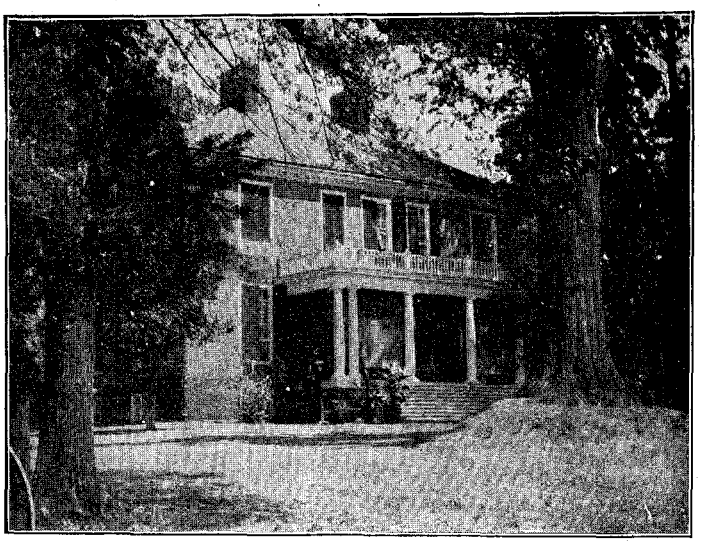
mall place; furnished; 40 minutes from Y. Rent very reasonable to family of ldts. Address M. N. O., Passaic, N. J.

TO RENT

OLD SHORT HILLS

New Jersey

ur months, from June 1st, 12-room house, ry convenience; electric light, kitchen ge and gas stove; good sewerage. Stands four acres of ground; fruit and vegetable dens, fowl houses, good stables (carriages, ses and coachman if desired). Ten minutes m depot, D. L. & W., fifteen minutes from tholic or Episcopal churches. Address M., Box 58, Short Hills P. O., New Jersey.



VIRGINIA, Redlands, Albemarle Co.

Handsome Old Country Place To Let, Season 1905

House large, cool, comfortable, and fully furnished. Rooms handsome and lofty; three bathrooms; telephone connections. Fine climate, very beautiful scenery, large grounds, handsome trees; kitchen garden, fruit trees; four cows; stable room for four horses. Address **S. R. CARTER, Catonsville, Maryland**

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FURNISHED corner house for rent, June to December. 8 sleeping rooms, 2 baths. West End Avenue and 78th Street. Two servants will remain if desired. Nominal rent from desirable parties. Address 8,257, The Outlook.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK

SUMMER HOME

For Rent

Owners intending traveling will rent their large *Country Home, containing 12 bedrooms*, large living rooms, bathrooms, etc.; stables and outbuildings; delightfully situated about two miles from the village of Westport-on-Lake Champlain, on side of one of the foothills of the Adirondacks. Address
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ADIRONDACKS

FOR SALE

Only camp on beautiful lake. 5 buildings and 9 tents fully equipped. Boats and canoes. Fine drives and walks. Reached by Delaware and Hudson R. R. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to W. H. THOMSON, 23 E. 47th St., City.

Adirondacks

To Let for the Season 12-Room House

Fully furnished; has all modern conveniences; three minutes from telegraph and post-office, twenty minutes from station. Price, **$300.** Address W. W. BURTON, Lake George, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS Furnished cottages to rent from $200 to $400. Address E. M. CRAWFORD, Keene Valley, New York.

ADIRONDACK FURNISHED CAMP, on Long Lake, and 3 camp buildings; spring water. Season $115. Address Rev. F. S. HAINES, Goshen, N. Y.

FLUSHING, N. Y. Furnished house to let on one of the best avenues; five minutes from trolley or train; 20 minutes to New York stores. Best of modern plumbing; pleasant piazzas, shade trees. A desirable residence in every way. Information at the house or by letter, 54 Bowne Avenue.

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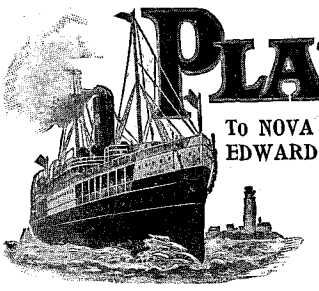

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